BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1841. New Series No. 50.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.

the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corohill, and 8, St' Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Procee lings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees per year, single copy 1 Rupee. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 6 for September, October and April. Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

FOR LONDON.

DIRECT.—The Fine fast sailing Ship "ANN," 665 Tons, WILLIAM SCOTT MURRAY Commander, will have early despatch, the whole of her Cargo being engaged. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Passage only apply to Captain MURRAY, at Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

FOR GREENOCK,

THE A. 1. Ship "BUCEPHALUS," 556 Tons, Captain SMALL, carries a Surgeon. For Light Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board or

WM. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1841.

NOTICE.

SORABJEE BHICAJEE and RUTTONJEE FURDOONJEE have been this day admitted into Partnership with the undersigned as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the name and Firm of ALLEN AND Co.

C. W. ALLEN.

Bombay, 19th April 1841.

With reference to the above, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. beg leave to announce that their Rooms in Apollo Street are now open for the reception of Goods.

20th April 1841.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT PRESS.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, &c. neatly printed at the PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER PRESS on moderate Terms.

Apollo Street, 26th April 1841.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are now preparing for their Annual Stock of Beer, Regimental Messes and Individuals are particularly requested to intimate immediately what quantity and what Maker they will require for Consumption the ensuing Season.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 26th April 1841.

NOTICE.

TO be had on moderate Terms at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Supply of "Patent Felt," for covering the bottoms of Ships, received direct from the Patentees, the undersigned will furnish parties with printed Testimonials in favour of the Article and full direction for its application.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 26th April 1841.

AUCTION.

Blackwell and Co.'s Property.

THE Sale of the above property will recommence this day the 26th Instant, and be continued every succeeding day until the whole be disposed of at the Auction Rooms of the late Firm in Forbes Street.

Bomtay, 26th April 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND Co.

Fourth Colcutta Lottery.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1	Ditto of.....	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto of.....	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto of.....	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto of 2 each...	4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto of 1 do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Ditto of ½ do...	8	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Ditto of ¼ do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Ditto of ⅛ do...	25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312	Ditto of 1/16 do...	82	Ditto	Ditto,
1559	Prizes	214	Tickets.	

CONDITION.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the halance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Mufussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Mufussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY,
Trustee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattle, Rights, Credits and immoveable Estate which were of CHOWACAREN MUCKER late of Tellichery Mahomedan Merchant deceased, at the time of his decease within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court may be granted to CHOWACARA KELATE COONJEE AMROD Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay with the will of the said CHOWACAREN MUCKER deceased annexed, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of April 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી માલવેરીવાલા ત્રસ્તાર યુશલમાંન વેપારી યુ આ કારે નમકી કે જે ત્રસ્તી વેલા ફ આ નામદાર કોરટનાં ટાલુકા ગો કો ને ત્રસ્તારનું વસીઅતનાંયું જોરીને ત્રસ્તા રની માત ત્રોકતનું વકીલાતનાંયું લેવાને શારૂ શ્રી યુમબઈનાં જુડીકેટરનાં ઇ પરી ત કારટ ગો યુઆકારા કેલેટ કુનજ આ ગેટ શ્રી યુમબઈનાં યુશલમાંન રેવાશી ફ આરજ કરી છેકે મરને ગલે વારા તે જેકા ઇ કે ગો ઈલાકા રાપતા કેર તેણાને આ લપેઆથી જાહેર થાર *=તારીખ ૨૨ શ્રી ઈપરલ ૧૮૪૧

આઈન કિરા આરટન*

વકીલ*

اشتهار

عرض کرده است در سوپریم کورت اعلای مذبی برای گرفتن وصایت وصیت نامه و کاات نامه تمام ملاک و املاک مرحوم تاجر باشنده تان چیري چواکارن مکی و مرحوم مذکور بوقت مرگ در تعلقه کورت اعلای مذبي بود با الفعل داده خواهد شد به عرض کننده مسلمان چواکارا کیلوت کنجي امودکه باشنده منبی است همه وابسنگان ایشان را معلوم گردد

۲۲ ماه اپریل ۱۸۴۱

آکنگ یس آویتن

وکیل عرض کننده

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.—Allsopp's Beer of October Brew now landing from the *William Sharples*, at Rs. 7C per Hhd.

Also, a small quantity of London Particular Madeira from Messrs. Keirs and Co. in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks at Rupees 580 300, 150.

Bombay, 23rd April 1841.

FOR SALE.

A WELL KNOWN high Caste ARAB HORSE, has been constantly ridden by a LADY, Color a Silver Grey and is well suited for a CHARGER.

Enquire of HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE near the Main Guard Fort.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Sherry (Pale).. ..... per	Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases..... per	dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do. do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 13th April 1841.

No. 65 of 1841.—Establishing the following rules which, as far as circumstances permit, are in accordance with the practice in Bengal, to govern the issue of subsistence money to the Children of Soldiers (Queen's and Company's) under this Presidency.

1st. The Children of Soldiers (Queen's and Company's) are to be under the immediate control of the Commanding Officers of Corps—Children of Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, &c, attached to Garrisons are in like manner to be under the control of the Officer Commanding the Garrison or Station. They are to be regularly mustered as present with the Father, and their pay is to be drawn in the same abstract as the pay of the Father,—when the Father is, from any cause, absent, pay for the child is to be drawn as directed in G. O. G. 13th January 1841, para. 37.

Note.—No exception to this rule is to be allowed without the special sanction of Government.

2d.—Children of Company's Soldiers upwards of 4 years of age, are required to attend the Regimental School when there happens to be one at the Station to which the parents are attached. The Children of Company's Soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion are not, however, to be compelled to attend in opposition to the wishes of the parents. This rule does not apply to the Children of Soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments who are to be governed, as regards attendance at School by the Regulations in force in Her Majesty's Service.

3d. The allowance will not be drawn for the Children of Soldiers admitted on the foundation of any charitable institution. The Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums are exceptions to this rule.

4th. When doubts exist of the legitimacy of a child, it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Corps or Station to which the Parents or Guardians belong to institute such enquiries as may be necessary to establish the fact, and should the information thus acquired, be sufficient for that purpose, an affidavit may then be required from the Parents and Guardians of the Child.

5th. The Children of Lineage or Extraction.

A man whose Father was an European and his Mother the native Mother) is recognized as an European, and allowed an Soldier.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates attached to Garrisons.

Staff Serjeants—Native Regiments.

Medical Subordinates under the rank of Warrant Officers.

6th. The allowance is not to be drawn for the Children of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; nor in any case for a boy who is employed in the Public Service, and receives Pay from the State.

Orphans. 7th. Orphans under 14 years of age, being the legitimate Children of Queen's or Company's Soldiers who die in India, are entitled to subsistence money—without reference to the re-marriage of the Mother whether in or out of the service or to her remaining a widow. The Orphans will receive the allowance from the 1st of November 1840, or from the date of the Father's demise, if he died subsequently to the 1st of November 1840 The allowance will be drawn for the Orphans by the Station Staff Officer, and will be paid by him, under the orders, and at the discretion, of an Orphan Station Committee, which will be hereafter described, to the Mother, or Guardian, or other proper person, for the benefit of the Orphan. If the Orphan is admitted into the Military Male or Female Orphan Asylum at Madras, the allowance will be payable to the Institution from the date of admission, and will be continued for boys until they attain the age of 14, and for girls until they are provided for.

8th. The legitimate children of Queen's and Company's Soldiers who died in India anterior to the 1st November 1840, who are under 14 years of age, will be entitled to the allowance from the 1st November 1840, and to the continuance of it until they have attained that age.

9th. The allowance will be passed for all legitimate children of Queen's or Company's Soldiers, the Fathers having died in India anterior to the 1st November 1840, who are at present in the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums, and for whom no other allowance is drawn from the Government. The allowance to be drawn in arrears from the 1st November 1840—to be discontinued for boys after they are 14, but to be continued for girls until they are provided for.

10th. All Orphans of Pensioners of the Honorable Company's Service, the offspring of marriages contracted anterior to transfer to the Pension Establishment, are entitled to subsistence money the same as the Children of Effective Soldiers, but the offspring of marriages contracted subsequently to transfer to the Pension List are excluded.

11th. The Orphans of Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are not entitled to subsistence money.

12th. The Superintendent of Pensions is invested with the general control over the subsistence money of Orphans whether belonging to the Queen's or Company's Service, and a correct descriptive register of all Orphans receiving Pay from the State will be kept in his Office.

13th. The claims of Orphans will be preferred before a standing Orphan Committee to be formed at each Station where there are Children of European Soldiers.

The Officer Commanding the Station—*President.*

The next Senior Officer (not the Fort Adjutant,) } *Members.*
The Fort Adjutant or Staff Officer. }

14th. The Station Committee will carefully investigate claims, and will forward them, with their report, together with registers of the Children, to the Superintendent of Pensions, who will submit them, with his opinion, for the orders of Government.

15th. The Superintendent of Pensions will be the channel of communication between Orphan Committees and the Government.

16th. The Superintendent of Pensions, after sufficient time has elapsed, will submit a statement shewing the number of Orphans receiving pay from the State, their ages, and the Stations where they are residing, and no change of Station will afterwards be permitted without the sanction of Government, which must be obtained when the removal will be for the benefit of the Orphan, by the Station Committee, through the Superintendent of Pensions.

No. 66 of 1841.—Mr. Archibald Hugh Hope is admitted on the Establishment as a Cadet for the Cavalry, from the 31st ultimo, the date on which, under instructions from Army Head Quarters, he joined the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry at Sholapore and is promoted to the rank of Cornet.

Captain R. H. Robertson of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant C. H. Case of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, was permitted under date the 10th Instant, to proceed to Europe via Calcutta, under the leave granted him in G. O. G. 3d Instant No. 62.

Authentic intelligence having been received of the death, on the 20th of April 1840, of Assistant Surgeon Bartholomew Jones Everett of the Madras Establishment, that Officer will be struck off the List of the Army accordingly.

In the Revenue Department under date the 7th Instant, Lieutenant T. A. Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army and superintending the operations at Pambam, obtained leave of absence on urgent private affairs, for a period of six weeks, under the provisions of Section XII of the Absentee Rules.

In the Revenue Department under date the 10th Instant, the services of 2d Lieutenant J. Ouchterlony, 1st Assistant to the Civil Engineer of the 3d Division, were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, for employment as Acting Adjutant of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, till further orders.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 21st.—Ensign Wm. Pitie, 1st Grn. Regt. from England.
do. 22d. Major Smee, 5th Regt. N. I., from Sukker.
do. do. Lieut. Rathborne, 24th Regt., from Sion.
do. do. Capt. R. H. Wardell, 5th Regt. from Sukkur.
do. 23d. Lieut. G. Stack, 24th Regt., from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. J. Donnelly Asst. A. Genl. from Upper Scinde.
do. do. Capt. G. Macan, E. Lt. Infy. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

April 24th.—Asst. Surgeon H. P. Hathorn, to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Lieut Rathborne, 24th Regt. N. I., to Sion.

The Sportsman.

ATHENÆUM, APRIL 15.

We have much pleasure in submitting to our readers the plan for the ensuing Bangalore Race Meeting. The subscriptions to the Fund, we understand, are ample and numerous; and as the studs of Mr. Fox, Mr. Smollett, and many others will be there to compete in the port, considerable amusement is anticipated.

BANGALORE OCTOBER MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race.—A Maiden Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund. with a subscription of 20 Gold Mohurs each P. P., for Arab horse, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes best of heats 2 Miles, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. To close on the 1st July 1841.

2d. Race.—A Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs P. P. for Arabs in possession of subscribers on the 1st July 1841, one heat of one mile and a half, carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. To close on the 1st of September. Plate horses to carry 7 lbs. extra.

3d Race.—The Great Welter of of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 10 Gold Mohurs each, half forfeit, for all Arab horses, carrying 11 stone 7 lb.; Gentlemen Riders, one heat of one mile and a half, and a distance, winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. To close on the 1st September.

SECOND DAY.

1st Race.—A Maiden Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 15 Gold Mohurs each P. P., for Arab horses that never won Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstake best of heats, one mile and a half and a distance carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. To close on the 1st July.

2d Race.—A Plate of 500 Rupees, with a subscription of 50 Rupees each for all Mysore, and provincial bred horses, best of heats, one mile and a half and a distance Arab and Country bred to carry 8 stone 7 lbs. mixed with English blood, to carry 9 stone.

3d Race.—Gallow Plate of 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 15 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 15 Gold mohurs each P. P., or all Arabs, 13 hands three inches and under, carrying 8 stone, winners to carry 4 lbs. extra. To close one the 1st September, heats one mile and a half.

THIRD DAY.

1st Race.—The Bangalore Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 20 Gold Mohurs, all forfeit, for all Arab horses weight for age, Byculla standard, best of heats of one mile and a half, winers once to carry 5 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra.

2d Race.—A Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs P. P. for all Arabs, one heat, two miles, carrying

8 stone 7 lbs. the winner of the first Sweep stakes, if a plate horse, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To close on the 1st September.

3*d Race.*—The Ladies' Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 20 Gold Mohurs each, half forfeit, for all Arab horse weight for inches, heats 2 miles.

FOURTH DAY.

1*st Race.*—A Purse of 500 Rupees with a subscription of 50 Rupees each, to be added for all Mysore and provincial bred horses, best of heats 3 miles, horses of Arab and Country blood, to carry 8 stone 7 lbs. of mixed English blood, 9 stone.

2*d Race.*—The Hussars' Cup, on its Terms.

3*d Race.*—The Derbystakes of 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription, of 2 Gold Mohurs P. P. for all Arabs and Country bred horses, carrying 11 stone one mile and a half heat.

FIFTH DAY.

1*st Race.*—The little Welter, of 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 2 Gold Mohurs P. P. for all horses, heats one mile and a half, carrying 10 stone 7 lbs., winners once to carry 3 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs. To close on the 1st September.

2*d Race.*—A Sweepstake of 50 Gold Mohurs P. P. for all Arabs, one heat 3 miles, carrying 9 stone. To close on the 1st September.

SIXTH DAY.

1*st Race.*—Forced Handicap of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, to which all winning horses of the Meeting must pay entrance, heats two miles, to be handicapped by Gentlemen, named by the owner of horses, winner once to pay 5 Gold Mohurs twice 10 Gold Mohurs.

2*d Race.*—A Handicap of 30 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with a subscription of 10 Gold Mohurs each P. P. for all beaten horses heats one mile and a half.

3*d Race.*—Pony Plate.

No horses purchased from Dealers afters the 1st of June 1841, to run for the above Races, and on entering a horse, a certificate must be produced signed by two Gentlemen, of the horses being in the possession of the subscriber on the 1st October, with a register, of the color, mark, &c. of each horse.

No alteration either in the plan of sport or the time fixed, weather permitting, viz. the 1st Tuesday, in October 1841, to be made on any consideration, except that he running for any cup or Purse subsequently given, shall be fixe for the 5th or 6th day, by the committe, if th terms be left to them, or by the person or persons giving it.

The term bona fide to be understood in the literal meaning, and acceptation of the term, and not to embrace a share in a single horse, or confederacy with the owner of any particular horse, after the 1st September. in writing, and no confederacy will be permitted with Dealers.

Mysore and Provincial bred horses, unmixed with English blood, to enter for any of the above races as Arabs.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

DINNER TO CAPTAIN LEWIS BROWN.

Communicated.

A splendid dinner was given at the Byculla club house on the evening of Wednesday the 21st inst. to this gallant Officer in commemoration of his gallant defence of the Fort of Kahun in Upper Scinde. The attendance of the Members of the Club was large, and the dinner and wines excellent.

H. Fawcett Esq was called to the chair in which he was most ably assisted by W. Howard Esq. who officiated as Vice. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman rose and addressed the party to the following purport.

GENTLEMEN,

It affords me much satisfaction to call on you to fill a bumper toast in honor of the gallant officer whose services and return amongst us, we are this day met to celebrate and I do it with the greater cheerfulness and pleasure as I know you all respond to the feelings which actuate me in proposing his health. Were any proof necessary Capt. Brown, of the cordiality and satisfaction with which the enrolment of your name amongst the Members of the Byculla Club has been received, I would point to the Gentlemen round this table; it required no summons to ensure their attendance, there was no canvassing to render the meeting what it is—and I believe had a notice been generally circulated our walls would scarcely have held the members who would have pressed forward to do you honor. To the greater part of these gentlemen tho' you may have been personally a stranger, you have rendered yourself well known by your truly British conduct, by your high moral courage, by your firmness and chivalric bearing under circumstances of no ordinary character, by your constancy, endurance, and intrepidity in a position of extreme peril when by the high qualities you developed, you not only preserved the lives of the gallant officers and men under your command, but added another wreath to the time honored colors of your Regiment and shed a lustre on the army to which you belong.

I must pray your patience gentlemen, but I trust I shall not be occupying too much of your time if I rapidly review those 5 months during which Captain B. in so resolute and soldier like a manner held the *castle dangerous* of Kahun. How he kept alive the spirit of his men under the severest privations and even when all hope of relief was gone—and how by the exertions of his energetic spirit he gained the respect and confidence of his enemies, and under their safe conduct marched out the poor remains of his devoted detachment with all the honours of war, and gained unscathed the camp of his friends and fellow soldiers.

Having been kindly allowed access to a most interesting narrative, a Diary of Capt. B's proceedings, which I am happy to say is shortly to be given to the public by the Orders of the Government, I am enabled to follow him from his first march towards Kahun on the 28th April to his final evacuation of the place on the 26th September last. His approach, with a long train of Camels carrying his supplies for 3 months was by the afterwards famous pass of Nuffoosk, where fortunately he met with only very slight resistance and by the personal exertions of his men succeeded with great difficulty in carrying his stores and dragging his gun over the most broken and precipitous ground, and reached Kahun on the 14th May. His first attention was here directed to a close survey of his means of defence and no time was lost in clearing the fort and removing every thing beyond the walls capable of sheltering an enemy, nor did he neglect that mostessential point, of narrowly looking into the condition and quantity of his Commissariat supplies. All the necessary precautions being taken. Lt. Clarke, who had accompanied the detachment with an Escort for the supplies took leave on his return, taking with him in addition to his own party, a Soobedar and 80 men of the garrison to assist him in case of attack over the first difficult ascent to the gorge of the pass—The fate of this gallant young officer and his detachment is too well known and deplored amongst us—they were cut up to a man by overwhelming masses of the enemy—the Soobedar and 80 men of the garrison were also attacked on their return and after a most determined and gallant resistance, utterly exterminated—but one Dooly bearer escaped to Kahun desperately wounded to narrate the fearful tale—the loss to the 5th N I. on those occasions amounted to 1 Soobedar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars and 139 Rank and File, and the garrison of Kahun was reduced to 140 Bayonets; I should weary you were I to detail the skilful arrangements and the energies displayed by Capt. B. and the Officers under his command, Lt. Erskine of the Artillery and Dr. Glasse to prevent surprize. Not a night passed during their stay but every man was under arms, even when from deficient nourishment and bad water, foul ulcers broke out upon the men, they were still at their nightly posts tho' frequently unable to stand Sentry. The Banks of the neighbouring river afforded such shelter to the enemie's cavalry that they were unable to get their water, from thence, nor could a man go many yards beyond the walls without being cut off. On the 10th August their last Sheep had been killed, and they had long been on ½ rations of flour, the sepoys looked wistfully at the flocks of sheep grazing on the plains and could hardly be restrained from making a foray. At length a favourable opportunity occurred by a flock approaching nearer than usual, a sally was ordered and crowned with complete success without the loss of a man, 300 sheep and 7 goats were driven within the walls—This timely supply renewed the spirits of all, but as every one who approached the place was a spy, even the Cossids, whose arrivals were few and far between, it was necessary that there should be no appearance of want, the empty flour bags were therefore filled with sand and made the most of. The most interesting period was now approaching, they had heard that Major Clibborn was marching for their relief, and by the assembly of the Beloochees and the constant march of large bodies to the head of the pass, it was evident their advance was to be opposed. The signal gun of Clibborn's approach was heard. On the 31st August and 1st September heavy firing of Artillery and Musketry succeeded. The shrapnels were seen rising over the heights and bursting amongst the enemy but their eyes strained in vain for the welcome gleam of their comrade's bayonets—The firing ceased, the garrison in such a state of anxiety dared no leave their defences to gain intelligence—alas! the truth was too certainly told by the return of the Beloochees to the neighbourhood of the Fort where they pitched their tents, and paraded the Horses, Camels, and Guns taken at Nooffoosk. Still there was no loss of courage no flinching on the part of the sepoys. Their confidence in their officers was unshaken and they have reaped their reward, in honour and safety—The defeat was soon confirmed by the Marees and their own loss acknowledged to be 160 killed and badly wounded, together with several Chiefs—but the official announcement from Head Quarters was not received till the 17th September. With it came intelligence that the garrison of Kahun could not be relieved or assisted in any way and must depend entirely upon itself for escape. Capt. B. immediately looked to his stores and finding that on ½ rations and the Gun bullocks, he could hold out till the 15th October, he at once resolved to do so unless he gained honorable terms. In the mean time the Beloochees had decamped with the guns and plunder and on the 22rd Doulah Murree offered to treat—The fort was offered to be given up on personal security being given for safe conduct to the plains—This was finally agreed to by the Chiefs and sworn to on the Koran, if the fort were evacuated in 3 days. It was at this period that by his bold confidence in the faith of his enemy that Capt. B. at once secured his friendship's services, and assistance. Dodah's Nephew Gummu Khan fearing to approach the Fort requested a meeting at some distance from the walls. To this Capt. B. assented and in Company with Lt. Erskine and 4 Native officers met him at a mile distance. Gummu Khan at first expressed alarm, but declared they had only fought to save their country having the fate of Bheja Khan before their face—They wished a lasting peace with us—declared that they had killed on prisoners but had treated them well and let them go—He further promised to stay near the Fort to prevent any misunderstanding between the Sepoys and Beloochees while preparations, for departure were made, and promised to supply trusty guides. All was good faith and sincerity—Captain B. expressed himself in these words.

"We found these Beloochees—these murderers—cut throat ruffians—villains (as the world calls them) the most polite and civil of men—the confidence we placed in their word by meeting themein the way we did, seemed to please them much, and having been deadly enemies for 5 long months we became in one hour the best of friends."

There were but 10 public Camels left, but private baggage was sacrificed to carry the sick, and the necessary stores—On the 28th Sept. Kahun was evacuated and after a toilsome march over the fatal field of Nuffoosk] where the unburied bodies of their ill fated comrades met their view—the faith of their guide was fully proved in bringing up a sick man who was unable to proceed, mounted on his own horse while he walked himself.

On the 1st October they reached the plains and joined their friends and countrymen at Pullajee.

Such are the claims and services upon which Capt. Brown has received the high compliment from Govt. which we have recently read—for these services *Kahun* has been ordered to be inscribed on the colurs of the well known, and in former days well proved too, old *Kallee Pulton*—Let those who deride the military qualifications of the Sepoy, look at this defence and say whether any troops could have behaved—could have submitted to privation and fatigue with greater cheerfulness—could have endured so long in an almost hopeless state with greater spirit—we must remember they had not excitement of action, the *Certaminis gandia*! they had not the prospect of "*cita mor aut lata victoria*"—if they died, they had not before their eyes that last bright hope of the dying soldier, that their names would be embalmed in the record of their country's glory—but they shone in all the nobler virtues of the soldier.

I feel a pride in speaking of the Sepoys, for I have myself served with them and have been an eye witness to their courage, their discipline their devotion to the service—they have not the physical strength of the European, but they have all their good qualifications. They know when they can place confidence in their officers, and when that feeling is once established, the Sepoy will ever prove himself worthy the name of a British soldier.

I have detained you Gentlemen longer than I intended but the subject has drawn me on and I trust in pardoning me you will heartily join in drinking the health of Capt. Brown and the gallant officers and men who maintained the post of Kahun.

The toast was received with rapturous and long continued applause—after which Capt. Brown returned his thanks—he said, he was not a man of many words, but the kindness that had been shown towards him had sank deep into his heart, and he begged to offer his sincere acknowledgements for the honour that had been done him.

The Chairman then proposed the health of Major Clibborn and the gallant detachment under his command in the action of Nuffoosk—which was enthusiastically received. In prefacing the toast—he highly eulogized the gallantry of the officers and men engaged on this occasion—Though success had not attended their exertions—they had lost no honour—they were forced to retreat, not by the enemy, for they had beaten them back—but by causes which they could not control—and the impossibility of obtaining a drop of water to cool their parched throats—The enemy themselves had acknowledged the undaunted bravery of the men and especially pointed out Captain Raitt, who fell at the very top of the pass, as having particularly distinguished himself—he had felt shame and indignation when he read the report of the Sukkur Commission, and was happy to find similar feeling had been generally excited here and also at home—for himself he would rather have had his arm lopped from his body than that he should have been employed in signing such a document.

The memory of the brave who fell on this occasion was then drank in solemn silence.

Mr. Howard in a short speech replete with feeling and good taste proposed the health of our esteemed Governor and a happy return to England which was drank with great applause Dr. Brown shortly returned thanks and the party broke up about 11 o'clock.—*Bombay Courier, April 24.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Chunar Ghur, on the 6th April, the lady of Capt R. Wroughton, 6th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 16th March, the lady of F O. Wells, Esq, C. S., of a son.

At Mussoorie, on the 25th March, the lady of Lieut. Salmon, Artillery, of a son.

At the Garden Reach, on the 12th April, at the house of her father, T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., the lady of Bransby H. Cooper, Esq., C. S., of a daughter, still-born.

At Lucknow, on the 1st April, the lady of C. Finch, Esq. M. D., Surgeon 57th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Bareilly, on the 5th April, by the Rev. J. Rudd. A. B., Lieut Glasfurd, Engineers, to Agnes Hart, second daughter of the late A. Walker, Esq, Bengal Medical Establishment.

At Simla, on the 27th March, by speecial license, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Stafford, Vicar, Overbury Worcestershire, to Henry G. C. Plowden, Esq. 9th Bengal Light Cavalry, and of H. H. the Nizam's Service.

At Allahabad, on the 19th March at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. C. Proby, Thomas John Saunders, Esq, to Sophia Amelia, daughter of William Bristow, Esq.

DEATH.

At Futteh Ghur, on the 24th March, Mr. R. Anderson, senior, aged 71 years. He was esteemed and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and his loss is deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Howrah, on the 10th April, Captain R.E. Smellie, of the ship *Christopher Rawson*, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. James Bowers, aged 24 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. Maria Caroga, aged 66 years.

At Chandernagore, on Sunday, the 11th April, of cholera, Archibald Lacroix, Esq. aged 24 years, much esteemed and regretted by his friends.

At Landour, on the 30th March, Captain Joseph Hendy Smith, 62d N. I., in his forty second year.

At Allahabad, on the 6th April, Richard James, the infant son of H. M. Elliot, Esq., C. S., aged 3 months and 20 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Samulcottah, the Lady of J. P. Maule, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 7th April, the Lady of Captain J. E. Glynn, Fort Adjutant, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the morning of the 10th April, the wife of Mr. J. L. Rudd, of a still-born Daughter.

On the 10th April, at Combaconum, the lady of T. M. Lewis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Kandy, on the 4th April, the wife of the Rev. W. Oakley, of a son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 5th April, Mrs. George Sewell, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 2d of April, the wife of J. ausman, Keeper of Book Depot, of a Daughter.

At Saint Thomas' Mount, on the morning of the 12th April, the wife of Serjant M. Ryan, D. Company 1st Battalion Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Poodoopett, on the 12th April, after an illness of one month, Miss Harriet Cordella, the beloved daughter of John Burghall, late Head Accountant of the Collector's Cutcherry, Masulipatam, aged 20 years.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bomby Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention o the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 24th, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. J. Roberts, in charge from Karratchie 19th April.

Do. Ship Alexander Baring, H. Hale, Master, from London, 12th December. *Passengers.*—Mrs, Hogsflesh and 3 Children.

Do. 25th, Ship Harriet Scott, P. Brynon, Master, from Singapore 28th Feb. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Brynon.

SAILED.

April 25th, Barque John Wm. Dare, J. Shephard, Master, to Colombo and Madras, *Passengers.*—J. D. Campbell, Esq. and Lady, Mrs. Shepherd and Child, C. Cole Esq. Messrs. L. and J. Arnaud.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Sesostris
SCHOONERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Medusa.
Royal Tiger.	Zenobia.
Palinurus.	Auckland.
Tigris.	Indus.
Emily.	
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	
Nerbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Rossanna.	Charles Dumergue.
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
Rothschild.	William Gillies.
Sharpies.	Bucephalus.
Countess of London.	Martha Ringway.
Donna Pascoa.	Buckinghamshire.
	Alexander Baring.

COUNTRY.

Charles Grant.	Dawlut Savoy.
Cauderbux.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Pittumber Savoy.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Caroline.	Shaw Allum.
Essavie.	John.
Masia.	Futhel Barry.
Ruby.	Brigand.
Fanny.	Kusrovie.
Hydroose.	Dadaloy.
Alexander Robertson	Solomon Shaw.
Ruparell.	Memnon.
Hamoody.	Acasta.
Casoline.	Midas.
Sophia.	Juda Rahimon.
Lady Grant.	Lord Amherst.
Rutler.	Caledonia.
Drongan.	Emily.
Roopaulay.	Amity.
Cavalier.	Adelaide
Yatch Prince Regent.	Harriet Scott,

FRENCH.

LaAdele.	PORTUGUESE.
Brig LeDeux.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Haze Kae bree	

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 26, 1841.

ARRIVED April 24 Steamer *Indus*, J. Roberts, Commanding from Kurratchee 19th April; Do. Do. Ship *Alexander Baring*, H. Hale, Master, from London 12th December—Passengers: Mrs. Hogsflesh and three Children; Do. 25, Ship *Harriet Scott*, P. Beynon, Master, from Singapore 28th February.—Passenger: Mrs. Beynon,

We have heard that the Wing and Head Quarters of H. M. 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Wing and Head Quarters of H.M. 17th Regt. of Foot now at Poona will march almost immediately from thence to Bombay. This movement is consequent upon the expected advent of H. M. 22nd Regimet of Foot which is to be sent to Poona at once on its arrival.

We have received intelligence from Scinde of a late date which we lay before our readers. From Dadur we learn up to the 6th Instant, that the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier England were to march the following morning for Quetta, while the Cavalry and one Troop of Horse Artillery were to remain at Dadur until the 15th on account of the great scarcity of forage &c. at Quetta, and then to go up the pass. The Head Quarters and the 1st Brigade arrived at Quetta on the morning of the 2nd. The news from Shawl (Quetta) is dated up to the 4th, and is to the effect that at the requisition of General Elphinstone, Brigadier England has to go on to Candahar with the wings of the 1st and 3rd Light Cavalry, 1st Troop Horse Artillery and a wing of H. M. 41st Regt. as soon after their arrival at Quetta as possible, but no Native Troops are to go on to Candahar at present. The 2nd Grenadiers are to be stationed at Moostung, and a wing of the 1st Shah's Regiment at Khelati Gilzie with Lynch the Assistant Political Agent. It appears also by our letters up to the 24th Ultimo, that all is at present quiet in the Ghilzee country, every thing also according to all accounts was quiet about Candahar and no expedition is expected to advance on Herat this year. A letter from Ghirisk of the 23rd Ultimo says "We are here on the Helmund watching Yar Mahommed "who (as report says) is coming down "to attack Candahar, and he is certainly "doing all in his power to stir up rebellion in the country, and letters from him "to all the Chiefs round us have been intercepted, but as for his coming the thing "is ridiculous, he dare not as he is in the "most awful stew himself, as he is being "deserted by every body, and has not more "than 1000 men with him, and does not "know what to do. I fear we cannot go "against him this year as carriage is not "procurable for all the large force which "it is proposed to send, it will however be "a poor affair after all, and NO FIGHT, and "it is not unlikely that negociations or bul-"lying will settle the business." Our Correspondent also informs us positively that Major Todd has for his departure from Herat, been removed from his appointment, and ordered to join his Regiment, and in his place Major Rawlinson has received the Governor General's orders to reopen negociations with Herat, and it is now very nearly certain that the Governor General has resolved on not sending any force against that place at present."

The view of affairs above given bears us out in the view we always took of the rumoured Persian invasion of Herat. It has been a panic from the beginning, a second edition of the Russian bugbear, still we do think that Herat should be seized on, and Shah Kamran and Yar Mahommed made to fe l our power. There can be little doubt that the cunning minister bullied and humbugged Todd gloriously, after fleecing him of all the subsidies; now whether we should resent such tricks remains with the Governor General to decide, we should say certainly in the affirmative, as until Herat is under us then will there be no peace for Shah Shoojah, while a strong garrison and repaired fortification would form a bulwark against Persian Invasion which even with Russian assistance would as heretofore defy their united efforts.

In the columns of the *Englishman* will be found a very smart exposé of the imputations of the Bombay *Times* against the Sepoys generally. We have no occasion to add to what is so well written and expressed, but we would ask why does the *Times* set itself against the beneficial measure of a Bombay Army Retiring Fund? Uncle John "et hoc genus omne" seem to find a congenial soil for their cavils in the *Times*, and not even the portion of that Journal under the head of Civil, Military and Naval Services, contains an article to assist the measure or sift the arguments brought against it.

For our own parts we know well that the Bombay Sepoys in valour and endurance are surpassed by few Troops, although their physical powers do not equal those of Europeans. Even in the lamented disaster at Nufoosk, no fault is found with the fighting qualities, nor any imputation thrown on their courage. We are truly glad to see a Bengal Editor stepping into the breach in favor of our poor Jacks, and hail it as an instalment of a return to good feeling between the Press of that Presidency and our Army. With respect to the Retiring Fund, its advantages are so obvious that even its most venemous assailants cannot deny but that it will be productive of some good, and so long as we can wield a pen, we shall consider it our duty to urge the measure on our Officers, and the Juniors in particular, who from an observation that it produces no immediate benefits are apt to care for the present day only and "let to-morrow take care of itself." Money in the Army can never be better laid out than in purchasing promotion, and we again and again conjure the Subalterns of the Service to lay their shoulders to the wheel and carry out a measure which is fraught with good to their whole community.

We have devoted so large a space to day in our columns, to the Report of the Public

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Meeting held in honor of Sir James Carnac, and the subsequent presentation of the address, &c. that we have room and time for very little Editorial. On most occasions the departure of a Governor from a Colony brings forth a certain number of set speeches, a great deal of mouth praise and very little real sympathy, but on the present occasion we have seen public feeling expressed with such warmth and earnestness of affection, that we may truly say 'Here is a man who is really beloved by all classes and who must possess innate qualities which demand respect and secure regard. The Curtain is now about to be dropped over the Indo Political life of our respected Governor, and after more than 40 years of connection, and after having risen from a humble Cadet to a Baronetcy and a Government superior in extent to his Native Country, he leaves the scene on the lamented plea of sickness, and covered with honors, seeks repose, quiet and health, in the temperate climate of his Father Land. His departure as far as we are concerned is to be deplored, but should he again enjoy the wonted health of vigorous old age, we hope yet to see him as heretofore a champion for our interests in the Directorship and the Senate. Sir James Carnac by the vicissitudes of Service has been thrown into collision with all ranks of Natives, and when we see the heads of every class flocking to him and with real sorrow in which there is no guile lamenting his departure in the languages of their own Country, and among their own circles, there can be no doubt that his departure from among us is a calamity to be deplored. Since the days of Sir John Malcolm we have had no Governor so well fitted by previous habits, to rule the people with whose laws, language and customs, he is intimately connected, and as Sir James Carnac has been accessible at all times and ready to listen to and remedy every grievance, we shall look far before we see his place supplied. There was an urbanity even in the refusals which circumstances imposed on him, and those who came away dissatisfied were never able to complain of a rough reception. The Armies of India owe him much and most of the latter ameliorations of the Service occurred while he filled the Chair of the Direction. The reduction of the time of Servitude to 20 years and the measure of apportioning the retiring pay to length of Service and not actual rank at the expiration of the required term, was we think carried while Sir James presided. (We may be wrong, but we think not, and at this hour have no means of ascertaining.) With regard to the energy of his measures, his deposition of the intriguing Rajah of Sattarah in the teeth of clamour, his settlement of the Guicowar's question, not to mention the responsibility which he took on himself on a late occasion of throwing troops into Scinde, are sufficient instances. The gratitude of the Bombay Public has been loudly and feelingly expressed, It has been appreciated, and those who witnessed the scene of Saturday last at Malabar Point, will have taken a good moral lesson, and seen an honest upright man receiving the earthly rewards of a well and usefully spent life from his fellow men, and while they witnessed the tear of sensibility (not weakness) roll down the cheek of the Veteran Warrior and Statesman, they must however selfish or vain have felt for the moment "so would I be respected and rewarded," and thus an incitement to good, will have been engendered by observing the public estimation of the brave, the wise, the just, and the virtuous!

On Thursday last we attended the Meeting at the Town Hall held by the Sheriff on a requisition of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to consider and adopt some measures to evince the good wishes of Society at large towards our respected Governor Sir James Rivett Carnac. Bart, on his final departure for his Native country.

At 4 o'clock P. M. The Hall was nearly filled by a concourse, of European and Native Gentlemen, among whom were the Hon'ble J. H. Crawford and Mr. Dunlop the Staff and Officers of the Garrison and the heads of every one of the Native community, and when we say scarcely a person of any rank or influence of any persuasion was absent we need not enumerate individuals. [illegible] here though not of [illegible] were read from the Chief Justice and the Lord Bishop for absence through unavoidable necessity, and their entire concurrence in the objects of the Meeting."

At a little after 4 silence having been obtained, our worthy Sheriff addressed the Meeting in terms something to the following effect, and we must now deprecate criticism on this report, as we only wrote down what a few hasty notes and a fallible memory gives us of speeches which deserved a more faithful record.

The Sheriff.

Gentlemen—I never received a requisition with greater pride and pleasure than that which called on me to assemble the present meeting. Connected as I am with Sir James Carnac by ties of blood and relationship, I cannot but feel deeply gratified and affected when I observe so numerous and highly respected an assemblage of Gentlemen, who have gathered together to testify their esteem for the person and character of my venerated relation, I shall leave his merits and services to be discussed by far abler friends who have been perhaps more continually with him and can depict them with more effect. I feel I can do no justice to the Chair, even with the best and most zealous efforts, and now I propose that the Honorable James Henry Crawford do take the Chair of this Meeting (*Great applause.*)

The Honorable James Henry Crawford then took the Chair and addressed the assembled Gentlemen as nearly as we could collect to the following effect.

Gentlemen,

The numerous assemblage I see around me of all ranks and classes of the European and Native Community, is a satisfactory proof that notwithstanding the shortness of the time at which it has been necessary to call this Meeting together, its object has been widely promulgated and the wishes of those who on the spur of the moment took upon themselves to convene it been as extensively and cordially responded to.—Under these circumstances a very few observations from me would suffice if I could bring myself to believe that the claims of our respected Governor to the respect and esteem of the Inhabitants of this Island, were confined to the period during which he has held the reins of Government in this Presidency—but as I consider those claims to date from a much earlier period than his present residence amongst us, and to be connected with a much wider field of usefulness than Bombay and its dependencies, I must crave your indulgence for a short time whilst I endeavour to place before you the grounds of the opinion I have now expressed.

The names of Rivett and Carnac have been associated with the best interests of this settlement for a period of nearly seventy years. Mr. Rivett afterwards Mr. Rivett Carnac the Father of Sir James Carnac, entered the public service in India as a Writer on this Establishment at a very early period of life, and after passing through the several grades of the Civil service with credit and distinction, was appointed a Member of Council here about the end of the last century.—In that situation he unhappily died in the year 1802. I think at the early age of forty two or three years.

Long as my own connection with this place has been, it does not go quite so far back as the period I have just alluded to, but it carries me sufficiently near it to enable me to say, that at the period of my arrival in Bombay four years after Mr. Carnac's lamented death his name and his virtues were the frequent theme of conversation in its then limited Society, and his loss still universally deplored.—By the younger branches of the public service his memory was regarded with the most affectionate attachment and respect.—He was spoken of by them as the steady friend on whose counsel and assistance they could always rely with a confident assurance of sincerity on his part, and a desire to promote their interests to the utmost of his power. His hand kept pace with his kindly heart, if other aid were necessary.—His House was open to them at all times,—and his unbounded hospitality, and the charms of his domestic circle, where all were welcome, who deserved to be received there, were remembered by the young with gratitude proportionate to the respect they had entertained for him in life. By his contemporaries who had risen with him through the different branches of the service, and seen his good qualities gradually developing themselves through his whole career, Mr. Carnac's name was nevermentioned without some friendly notice of his worth. His integrity, liberality, urbanity and freedom from every selfish feeling were acknowledged by all, and most by those who know him best. In short they were used to speak of him at all times in the language of brotherly affection, and to mourn his early removal with brotherly regret. By the Natives of this place, of whom I see even now, a few around me who can themselves bear testimony to the truth of my assertion, and the Sons of many who must have heard their Fathers tell the same unvarnished Tale, Mr. Carnac was held in as high estimation and regard as by his European friends, and I am sure I may confidently assert that there was not a Native of respectability in this Island who did not participate in the regret which attended his decease.

From such a Stock what but good fruit could spring? From the tree ye shall know its fruit—and I venture to say without fear of contradiction by any one who knows Sir James Carnac as well as I do, that the good qualities of the sire have descended unalloyed and unimpaired to the Son.—And it is because, I have good reason to believe that the recollection of his Fathers worth, and his witness of the estimation to which it raised him with his fellow men had a material influence in the early formation of Sir James' own character, and have been powerful incentives to the like well doing by himself, that I thus connect the Father with the Son in the claims which all here will allow the latter to possess to our attachment and esteem.

Of our respected Governor himself I will now say that he arrived in India as a Cadet for Madras in the year 1801, was appointed shortly afterwards, Aid-de-Camp to Mr. Duncan then Governor of Bombay and first assistant to the Resident at Baroda in December 1802. Having in the intermediate period been on Field Service in Guzzerat as acting Aid-de-Camp to Major afterwards Colonel Walker, and to Col. Sir William Clarke Bart, of H. M. 84th Regiment. From the end of 1802 to the beginning of 1810 Sir James then Lieut. Carnac, continued at Baroda under Colonel Walker, who I must not forget to say held the appointment of Resident there, from the first creation of that appointment until his return to England in January or February 1810, and had the good fortune to obtain the countenance and friendship of that amiable and highly gifted Officer which ended only with Col. Walker's life about eight or ten years since.

During the period of Col. Walkers residence at the Guicowar Durbar, very many measures of beneficial reform were introduced into its Government, and to none did he devote his mind with more unwearied zeal and persevering Energy than the abolition of the practice so revolting to humanity of Female Infanticide in Kattywar, In the accomplishment of this memorable object as all the other measures of Col. Walkers administration at Baroda, Sir James took a willing and laborious part, and on Col. Walker's resignation was appointed, and if my memory is correct at the especial request of H. H. the Guicowar (Futtey Sing) Acting Resident until the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be known. He was confirmed in the appointment by the Hon'ble Court's authority in 1811, and held the situation under many trying circumstances until the year 1819 when he was compelled by declining health to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England which he reached I believe early in 1821.

An idle life but ill accorded with Sir James active mind, and he offered himself, as a candidate for a seat in the Direction as soon as renewed health enabled him to expect to be able to discharge its duties efficiently. After having polled considerably more than a thousand votes on his first standing at the General Election in 1826 a number rarely unsuccessful, he was returned without opposition on the next vacancy that occurred about April 1827, and at the end of eight years only, April 1835 appointed Deputy Chairman. He succeeded to the Chair in due course in the following year, April 1836, and on the Expiration of the usual period of service, had the enviable distinction of being re-appointed to that high office, the strongest proof he could possibly receive of the Estimation in which his public services and private worth were held by the directors at large. I am not aware that there is another instance on record, of this kind. If there be it is of ancient date, and certainly such marks of confidence and good will have been of very rare occurrence.

No man ever worked harder in his vocation in the Court than Sir James Carnac, or more strenuously exerted himself for the benefit of the country in which his youth and earlier manhood had been spent. No man was ever more easy of access, or more desirous of attending to the just claims of all who sought his advice and support, than he showed himself to be during the whole period of his connection with the ruling authorities at home, and no one could possibly take more Interest than he did in all that affected the rights, and privileges, and welfare of the Native portion of the Indian Community.

It is upon these grounds Gentlemen that I say Sir James Carnac has claims upon our gratitude and respect independant of his acts as Governor of this Presidency and I shall be disappointed indeed if you do not cordially adopt the opinions I entertain of his merits, on the brief review I have been able to take of his services, at this hurried moment of departure so suddenly and unexpectedly bursting upon our Ears. Merits which have been further recognised by a lasting and distinguished token of his sovereigns favor and which let me not forget to add obtained for him a very marked manifestation of the good opinion in which he was held in England on his departure for his Government here, in the large assembly of friends who bade him publicly farewell at the dinner given to him in London immediately proceeding his Embarkation.

I have detained you Gentlemen longer than I intended to do; but I am sure I shall have your pardon in the Interest I know you feel in every thing that is connected with our respected Governor's well Earned character, and honest fame. I will only add in conclusion that the Resolutions which will be submitted for your approval, will require a considerable sum to carry into effect: but I do not believe this would under any circumstances be an impediment to your adoption of them if they had your concurrence in other respects; and it cannot be so under present circumstances as I feel myself at liberty to assure you that a sum more than sufficient to insure the realization of all that will be proposed to you will be subscribed before we leave this Room.

The following Resolutions were proposed.

Proposed by W. C. Bruce Esq. and seconded by Framjee Cowasjee Esq.

1. Resolved that an address expressive of the deep regret felt by this Meeting at the announcement of Sir James Rivett Carnac's intended resignation of the Government of this Presidency and of the respect entertained for his character, be presented to him previous to his departure from Bombay.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. then addressed the meeting as follows.

Before submitting to the meeting the motion that has been placed in my hands. I am desirous of saying a few words.—I will not detain you long as neither by habit or nature am I qualified to address a public meeting. We are met to do honor to Sir James Carnac, and the large assembly present will testify (better than any thing I could say,) to the estimation in which he is held by all classes of the community and especially the natives, whose warm and stedfast friend he has ever been. On his appointment as Governor first being known in Bombay the feeling of joy was universal and on his arrival he was greeted by us with the warmest expressions of pleasure. As a member of the Court of Directors he has been our friend. As Governor of Bombay he has been our friend. And I am quite sure that he will remain so to the latest day of his life. Under his Government the natives have felt a calm security and a perfect assurance in his protection of all they hold most dear—it is therefore not to be wondered at that they have assembled this day in such large masses to do him honor, who has proved himself to be their best friend. And now all that remains for me, is in my own and in the name of my fellow countrymen to assure him of our most affectionate regard and perfect esteem for all his noble qualities. I will now read to you the motion.

Proposed by Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. and seconded by Captain Swanson.

2. Resolved that a service of Plate of the Value of one Thousand five hundred Pounds sterling be presented to Sir James R. Carnac as a token of the highest estimation in which his public services and private worth are held by the Donors, and their desire that he should possess a durable memorial of their regard.

Proposed by Captain Oliver and seconded by Jugonath Sunkersett Esq.

3. Resolved that Sir James R. Carnac be requested to sit for his Bust to Sir F. Chantry on his arrival in England and that the same with appropriate Pedestal to be prepared under Sir Francis Chantry's directions be placed in such part of the Town Hall as the Committee that may be appointed to carry the wishes of the subscribers into effect shall here after select.

Jugonath Sunkersett Esq. spoke as follows.

Gentlemen,

Although I have been present at very many public meetings held at the Town Hall since its erection, still I cannot call to my recollection that at any time have my feelings been so painfully excited as on the present occasion. In making this declaration, I feel perfectly convinced that I am only uttering the sentiments of my Brother Natives who feel equally as myself the loss we are about to sustain in the departure of our present highly esteemed and worthy Governor, as long as a single native remains in Bombay, so long will a lasting remembrance of his numberless good acts remain firmly fixed in their breasts. His deportment towards the Natives, his urbanity of manners, in fact his general mode of conducting and entering into all matters likely to prove beneficial to them time will never efface nor will the space which shortly seperates him from us be any impediment to our hearing of his having entirely recovered and in the enjoyment of perfect health, with great joy and satisfaction. We feel assured that although the natives will be at a distance of nearly 17000 miles from him, still that Sir James Carnac will ever take that same interest in their welfare as he has evinced before and since his arrival in this Country, his career has been most unfortunately a very short one, but be it as it may his administration has been distinguished, by many acts of wisdom and sound policy and as such it will tend to enhance him in their estimation.

Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq. made the following address.

I rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded me of publicly testifying to the deep respect in which the character of Sir James Carnac is held by all classes of the Native Community. His appointment as Governor of Bombay was hailed with delight as universally as his departure is now lamented, and the only consolation we have is, that by returning to England he may be long spared to be our Benefactor and friend. In Sir James Carnac we lose a most excellent Governor, a warm and sincere friend, and one ever most anxious to hear our grievances and to redress them if possible, I shall conclude by assuring the Meeting that Sir James Carnac possesses the entire esteem and warmest gratitude of the whole Native population of Bombay.

Proposed by Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq. seconded by P. W. Legeyt Esq.

4. Resolved that the sum of Ten thousand Rupees be set a part for the foundation of a Scholarship in the Great Medical Collage to be denominated the Carnac scholarship as an appropriate record of the interest Sir James R. Carnac has taken in the establishment of that Institution, and the zealous support he has afforded it both in England and in India from its first submission to the notice and patronage of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the present time.

The Chairman here stated that as time did not admit of the sentiments of the Community being taken in respect to the natives of the address to be presented to Sir James Carnac, previous to this Meeting, or indeed at the Meeting itself previous to the preparation of the address. The Gentlemen who had taken the most active part in carrying out the wishes of the Community up to the present time had thought it right to draw up an address which however imperfect it might be from the short period allowed for its completion, would he trust be considered to be sufficiently expressive of the sentiments of the Meeting to authorise its immediate adoption, though he begged at the same time to say that it was open to any corrections or improvement which those present might think desirable, The Chairman then read the address as followows.

To The Hon'ble
Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.
Governor of Bombay.
&c. &c. &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

We the undersigned European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay have heard with unfeigned regret the announcement of your intended resignation of the Government of this Presidency and immediate embarkation for Europe, and although the period fixed for your departure is too short to admit of our saying all we could wish on such an occasion, we cannot take leave of your Excellency without some expression however inadequate of the high respect and regard which even the most cursory review of your career from the period when you first set foot on these shores to the present moment, is calculated to inspire.

But fortunately no lengthened or elaborate review is required. There needs no other proof of your pre-eminent merit than the fact that you arrived in India a Cadet and are now Governor of Bombay, that you have risen in short from the lowest grade of the Military profession to one of the very highest situations in the Hon'ble East India Company's Service which it is open to any of their Servants to fill, while in the intermediate period you held for many years and in very critical times the highest diplomatic appointment under this Presidency at the Court of His Highness the Guicowar, and afterwards on your return to England were also for many years one of the governing body of India, where you not only attained the distinction of Chairman of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, but were also honored with a distinguished mark of your Sovereign's favor.

The information which the public in this Country can ever acquire of the acts and measures of the local Governments must always be more or less imperfect, but there are some features in every Administration of so striking a character, that none can be ignorant of them, and to these we shall accordingly direct our chief observations in adverting to the measures of your Excellency's Government. One of the most conspicuous of these and which as coming most warmly home to the Native portion of those who now address you demands our first notice, is the great interest which your Excellency has taken in the Education of the Native youth, and the means which have been adopted for its wider spread and diffusion throughout this Presidency, for the ultimate introduction more especially of English Educational institutions in all the large Towns. Emulating the example of your most eminent Predecessors your Excellency has not only followed out their plans for the attainment of this great end with the utmost zeal and energy, but in the Establishment of the Board of Education have employed an Instrument which more than any other seems calculated to give it the strongest impulse.

A second marked feature in your administration and one which also nearly affects the interests of the Native portion of the Community, is the earnest desire you have at all times manifested to give full effect to that clause in the last charter act which declares the Natives to be eligible to "any place, office or employment under the Company," by seizing every opportunity of employing them in situations of trust and emolument in the public service.

These are a few of the many benefits crowded too into the short space of less than two years for which the Native Community have to thank your Excellency, while the European public have also their debt of gratitude to acknowledge in the complete organization which has been effected in the regular and rapid monthly communication with Europe by means of Steam Navigation, as well as for the acceleration of the Dawks between the several Presidencies, to both of which objects your Excellency has likewise devoted a great deal of time and attention.

Speaking generally of your administration, we should say that in external affairs it has been marked by the settlement of several questions with the Native States which had long been subjects of anxious consideration to the Government, that your Policy has been to maintain the most amicable relations with all those states and to uphold them in all their just pretensions. We would particularly instance your Excellency's vigor and promptitude in sending reinforcements of troops to Scinde at a crisis when affairs there wore a very threatening aspect, the effect of which was to crush the insurrectionary spirit which was then fast spreading, and to restore the supremacy in those Countries which was essential to their tranquility, and that in

your management of its internal affairs your Excellency's object has been to carry out all improvements contributing to the Commercial prosperity of the Country and the developement of its resources.

Distinguished as your Excellency has ever been for your courteous and affable demeanour, and for your ready accessibility to all classes of the Native Community whether it were to the poorest individual who had a Petition to present, or the wealthy one to pay his respects, we cannot pass over in silence so marked a trait in your Excellency's character. The willing ear you have ever been ready to lend to their complaints and your knowledge of the Native languages which enabled you to hold direct communication with them. Your kindness of manner and earnest desire that every person who had any application to make should go away pleased and satisfied, have endeared you to their hearts and will long be remembered among them.

In conclusion it only remains for us to transmit to your Excellency as an accompaniment to this address the Resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay held at the Town Hall this day, and to solicit your Excellency's permission to carry those Resolutions into early and full effect.

We now bid you Farewell and in doing so, have only to add our earnest hope for the speedy and complete restoration of your health and for the long enjoyment in your Native land of every happiness in the bosom of your family.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your humble and obedient Servants,

Bombay, 22d April 1840.

Signed by above, 1500 of the principal European and Native Inhabitants.

☞ The Address still lies on the Table of the Town Hall for those who may not hitherto have had an opportunity of affixing their Signatures.

ED. B. G.

Proposed by H. ANDERSON Esq. and seconded by DADABHOY PESTONJEE Esq.

5. Resolved that a subscription be immediately entered into effect for carrying the three preceding resolutions into effect and that a copy of the resolutions adopted at this meeting with subscription Lists for signature be laid on the Table of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and at the Town Major's Office with the permission of the proper Authorities.

MR. H. L. ANDERSON C. S. spoke as far as we could collect to the following effect.

I rise to move the fifth resolution. I am unwilling to allow this opportunity to pass away without an expression, by some member of my family, of deep respect for Sir James Carnac a tribute which my father would himself have paid, had he not thought proper for obvious reasons to be absent on the present occasion. I can easily imagine it to have been a source of the sincerest congratulation to all classes of society in this Presidency and especially to the Native Community when they ascertained a few years since, that the Individual who had been selected by H. M. Ministers to hold the reins of Government in and to overlook the great interests connected with, this Island, was not a mere political dependant, not one unacquainted with the habits, custom, and language of its inhabitants, but one who had already filled a most responsible civil appointment with the highest credit, one whose ability was proved, whose information was derived not from the speculation of theorists but from the ample source of experience, whose feelings were warm and keen, as if just gushing from the fount of humanity, whose character was visibly stamped with worth as if sharp from the mint of honor, those happy anticipations had not been disappointed, the assembly (composed of all classes) which now crowds this Hall the enthusiasm which prevails over our proceedings afford a substantial proof that Sir James Carnac whilst in the exercise of the functions of our Governor, has most essentially and most emphatically done his duty. By his unaffected kindness of demeanour, by his unostentatious virtues, by the open haart, and by the liberal hand—he so endeared himself to all, that his name will ever be familiar as a household word upon our lips, and his memory will be deeply graven on the fleshly tablets of our heart. For who is there with heart so cold, as not to have admired that nobility of genuine philanthropy, that free masonry of intellect, which enabling its possessor to cope with the loftiest, has yet condescended to regard the interests of the meanest. It is by his unwearied anxiety to promote the interests of this Presidency, by his constant recollection that Government is intended for the benefit of the Governed, that he has secured the proud assurance, that his name will be handed down from generation to generation, as one of the worthies of this Island, as one among those who have adorned it by their talents or benefitted it by their virtues, such as were the original and vigorous intellects of Elphinstone and Malcolm, and that name still more dear to students, great in every thing, that was either exactly legal or comprehensively philanthropical, the analytic mind of Mackintosh. In enumerating the services of our distinguished Governor, I might expaciate on the energy exhibited in the conduct of an arduous war, or on the diplomatic skill displyed in various critical emergencies, but as they have been alluded to by our excellent Chairman, any remark from me would be superfluous, I would prefer drawing the attention of the meeting to the efforts made by Sir James Carnac to achieve a holy triumph, a bloodless Victory by his unremitting exertions to promote the influence of education. the truest and best reformer. Those who have perused the letter of our respected Governor addressed to Captain Ramsay a letter written when bowed down by broken health and anxious spirits, must be convinced of his so ardent to extend the influence of mind over matter and to confer on the Natives of this country, the great boon of useful knowledge. It is by such measures as these that this great country will be confirmed as an integral part of the British Empire, and it is through the instrumentality of such men as Sir James Carnac, that the paramount rulers of our Presidencies, our merchant kings will reign for ever in the hearts of a prosperous and happy, because a free and well governed people. That Sir James Carnac may enjoy in England the health which has been denied him here, that it may be long before he is torn away from the familiar touch of genial hands, from the household affections from the sweet sympathies which constitute the grace and charm of domestic life, must be the hope and prayer of all, who have ever enjoyed his society, and believe, me, of none more, than of the family of that humble Individual, who now does himself the honor to address you. And when in the fullness of time, in the serenity of a good old age, he feels the approach of that dissolution which is the common lot of all, we are assured he will be blest with that consolation, which inspires hope amidst the dimness of the future, the memory of a well spent life.

Proposed by Revd. W. K. FLETCHER and seconded by ARDASEER H RMUSJEE Esq.

6. Resolved that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the present meeting with power to add to their number.

J. H. Crawford Esq	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq.
W. C. Bruce Esq.	Framjee Cowasjee Esq.
L. R. Reid Esq.	Jogonnath Sunkersett Esq.
John Bowman Esq.	Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq.
Dr. McLennan	Dhackjee Dadajee Esq.
Capt. Oliver	Mahomed Ally Roga Esq.
P. W. Legeyt Esq.	

Proposed by A. S. LeMessurier Esq. and seconded by Nowrojee Jamsetjee Esq.

7. Resolved that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee in England to give effect to the wishes of this meeting in that quarter, under such instructions as the General Committee already appointed may think it necessary to furnish them with-

William Crawford Esq. M. P.
David Deas Inglis Esq.
Lt. Col. Robt. Barnwall.

Proposed by Dr. Kays. and seconded by Dhackjee Dadajee Esq.

8. Resolved that the address which has now been read by the chairman be adopted by this meeting, and presented by him and the members of the General committee with such other members of the community as may desire to accompany them to Sir James R. Carnac at such time and place as he may be pleased to appoint.

MOHUNDASS DAVIDASS then spoke as follows.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

It gives me great pleasure to express on behalf of the Banians of Bombay (one of the most numerous most wealthy and most anciently established races in this flourishing and populous island) the deep sentiments of respect, gratitude, and attachment, with which the rule of Sir James Carnac, brief as it has been, has inspired them, and the sincere regret which they, in common with all the other Natives of the Presidency, feel at his present departure from among them.

By his scrupulous care to avoid any interference with their religious opinions and customs; by his zealous and steady encouragement of the cause of Native Education, by the example which he has set of promoting Natives to offices of honor and emoulment, Sir James Carnac has established a lasting Title to the gratitude of the natives of Western India as a public man.

In his private capacity, as the first Gentleman of the settlement, he has equally earned their personal attachment. His splended hospitality, in which he ever made us partakers which our European brethren as far as our religious Customs would allow, the spirit of kindness, good breeding, and conciliation which presided over his daily intercourse with us, and above all, his ready accessibility and courtesy to all classes, must long endear his memory to the natives of Bombay.

Indeed, tho' but two years resident among us, Sir James has in that short period accomplished the work of a long administration in firmly cementing our attachment to British rule and civilization; by making us practical participators in both, giving us, as it were, for the first time a share in the common wealth and reciprocating to us on Terms of equality, all the amenities and courtesies of private life.

Proposed by Doctor Burns and seconded by Aga Mahomed Jaffer.

9. Resolved that Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq. be requested to undertake the Office of Secretary to the General committee and to collect the subscriptions of Individuals paying the same as received into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the committee of the Carnac Testimonial.

Proposed by Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. and seconded by Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq.

10. Resolved that the best and most cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon'ble James Crawford Esq. for his able conduct in the chair.

J. H. CRAWFORD.
Chairman.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

PURSUANT to notice a very large assembly of the European and Native Society of Bombay assembled at Malabar Point on Saturday morning to present the address voted on the previous Wednesday at the Town Hall. On the entrance of Sir James Carnac who appeared deeply affected, The Hon'ble James Henry Crawford having taken the address up which was engrossed on Parchment and wrapped in a cover of Kinkob and was signed even in this short time by 1500 persons, addressed his Excellency as near as we can recollect in the following terms. We regret that we cannot follow him throughout his very elegant and appropriate speech. Something we will however attempt a slight sketch.

WE are only sorry that we cannot give a better idea of a speech replete with feeling and which found a responsive echo in every breast.

SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC.

I wait on you with the other Gentlemen immediately around you as a Deputation from a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of this place, held at the Town Hall on Thursday last the 22nd instant to present to you the Address and Resolutions then unanimously agreed to and to solicit your permission to carry the latter into full and early effect.

In now expressing a hope that the request I have been instructed to prefer will have your ready concurrence, I feel it to be my duty to state that in proposing the measures contemplated by the Resolutions of Thursday last, the Meeting had a two fold object in view, being desirous on the one hand to rear some lasting record of your administration in this Island, which should tell their children, and their children's children, the estimation in which you have been held here, and on the other that yourself in the first instance, and your children after you should possess an equally durable mark of our esteem, reminding you and them in all after time of the friends you now leave behind you, and of the respect and good wishes that accompany you from these shores.

Mr. Crawford then alluded to his own regret at Sir James' departure the long acquaintance and friendship that had subsisted between them the numerous acts of kindness he had received from Sir James when in the direction, and the large debt of gratitude he owed him for his steady and unvarying exertions on his behalf, and through him to the benefit of the service generally, when such assistance was of the deepest importance to his own immediate character and interests, and relatively to every Member of the Service to which he had the honor to belong and concluded by expressing his fervent hope that the sacrifice which Sir James was now making of inclination to duty for the welfare of his family, would be followed by renovated health, and a long enjoyment in their Society of every happiness they could mutually desire.

During the delivery of the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford's speech, Sir James was visibly and deeply affected, when the resolutions had been read, he rose and though asked and conjured to be seated he commenced a speech excellent in its sort but broken by natural and manly bursts of feeling. We will attempt to give a faint outline of what fell from Sir James, we know that we are not altogether correct, but if our report breathes of a fervent kind and admirable feeling to all ranks of Society, we shall approach something near the original.

Sir James then spoke as nearly as we recollect as follows.

"Gentlemen.—I feel that words can very inadequately express my feelings on this one of the proudest occasions of my life, and your address shall go down as an heirloom to my family as the most precious of records. Hereafter when I look back on my past life if I retain any doubts of the usefulness of my career, I shall refer to this document and feel at peace with myself. I came Gentlemen to this country determined as far as in me lay to promote the interests of all classes, if I have failed it has not been through want of solicitude. My hon'ble friend has alluded to my favors to himself, and I can only say from him I have ever received able assistance, and every Member of my Council has acted with me without a shadow of difference of opinion. Native Education has always been a subject of my solicitude, and as education has raised Great Britain into the highest grade in the scale of nations, so I trust it will raise British India to pre-eminence in the East. To my Native friends I feel deeply grateful, to my European I need not attempt to express the regret I feel at the imperative necessity which urges my departure. If I had no domestic interests to consult though my life were at peril I would have freely offered that life for the public Service. As it is I have a duty due to my Family, and I leave you all assuring you that your best interests will always be the dearest wish of my heart. I shall now Gentlemen read a few words in answer to your address.

MALABAR POINT, 24th APRIL 1841

GENTLEMEN,

I am deeply affected by this expression of feelings on the part of the Inhabitants of Bombay on the occasion of my departure, and to say that I thank you must cordially and sincerely is but a faint description of the emotions which this address has excited in my bosom

I recognise in this public effusion of good will the highest,—and indeed almost the only legitimate reward to which a functionary of the state can aspire, it confirms the hope which I have always though with much diffidence, ventured to entertain that my stay here, however brief has not been altogether unsatisfactory or useless, and tells me that I have acted up to the determination with which I assumed the reins of Government in short, it assures me that I have done my duty. Than this assurance, I repeat, there can be no reward of higher value, it will form a landmark in my existence to which I can always refer with satisfaction, and if hereafter in reviewing the events of my past life I should at any moment feel depressed by doubts or misgivings as to the amount of Good which I may have done amongst you, this address and these resolutions will come to my aid with the consolatory assurance that in the opinion of those the best qualified to judge my labors have not been wholly useless.

You have alluded (and for this allusion I sincerely thank you) to the years I passed in early life in the service of the Hon'ble Company in this Country. During that period I had many opportunities of studying the true interests of the Natives of India and acting always on the principle that the power we possess is merely delegated to us in trust for the benefit of those we are called on to govern, I have never ceased to consider these interests as deeply and inseparably interwoven with our own. For this reason I have been most anxious that the spread of Education in India should keep pace with the march of intellectual improvement in Europe, and being well aware that there is no stronger bond of union than a Community of language, I have been most desirous that the rising generation of our Indian fellow subjects should have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the English tongue.

This is the first step to qualify them for employment under the British Government, but it involves also consequences of a much higher and important nature in as much as it tends to put them in possession of the Key of those stores of knowledge and consequently of power, which have raised England to her present pre-eminence amongst European nations, and will I trust eventually raise British India to a corresponding pre-eminence amongst the nations of the East. These sentiments have been so long habitual to me and are so deeply engraved on my heart that I almost appear to myself to be indulging in useless repetitions when I am sure you that the welfare of the Natives of India generally is the object of my warmest aspirations, while in whatever part of the world I may be destined hereafter to dwell the prosperity of the Inhabitants of Bombay particularly will be the object of my unceasing effort.

To this end my humble endeavours will always be at the service of the Bombay community and if they can in the slightest degree add to your local or social advantages it will be a source of the most unmixed gratification to me.

Begging you once more to accept my warmest thanks for this kind & affectionate demonstration of your good will I will no longer delay the most painful part of this morning's duty, and in bidding you farewell, can only once more say that I do so from my heart.

I remain Gentlemen with Sentiments of the highest Regard and Esteem.

Your faithful friend & Servant.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC.

After the Meeting the great portion of the European and Native Gentlemen present waited on Lady Carnac and Family to bid them adieu. We believe we may safely say that if warm wishes and fervent aspirations can be available towards his restoration to health that Sir James Carnac carries with him the kind regards of all classes of Society, and we can only trust he will be spared yet for many years to advocate the cause of this country in the Councils of our Honorable Masters at home.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CARNAC'S TESTIMONIAL.

	Rs.		Rs.
The Hon'ble G. W. Anderson	500	J. B. Dunsterville 19th Regt.	30
J. H. Crawford	500	J. W. Watson	100
The Hon'ble Sir H. Roper	200	W. J. Hunter	50
J. A. Dunlop	300	W. Blowers	50
W. C. Bruce	150	R. D. Faria	30
L. R. Reid	200	John McLennan	100
Robert Oliver	200	W. R. Morris	200
J. P. Willoughby	200	S. S. Dickinson	25
P. M. Melvill	300	P. W. Legeyt	50
James Burnes	100	John Burrows	50
H. F. Boaden	100	J. S. Babington	25
H. Fawcett	50	C. F. Danvers	25
W. Howard	100	W. M. Webb	50
A. S. Ayrton	100	M. T. Kays	100
H. L. Anderson	50	John Wilson	25
E. Stanton	100	R. H. Kennedy	100
Geo. Fulljames	30	A. Spens	100
E. E. Elliot	50	C. W. Montrion	15
A. W. Clarke	50	John Scott	50
H. N. Ramsay	30	Total	4,585.
J. H. Dunsterville	100		

	Rs.
Framjee Cawasjee	1,000
Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,000
Cursetjee Jamsetjee	500
Rustomjee Jamsetjee	500
Sorabjee Jamsetjee	500
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck	300
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee	200
Dhackjee Dadajee	1,000
Crustnath Narronjee	1,000
Hurrichund Narronjee	1,000
Gopall Row Myrall of Baroda	3,000
Bhimasunker Gungadhur Shastree of Baroda	1,000
Balerustna Gungadhur	1,000
Venaick Gungadhur	1,000
Bomanjee Hormusjee	1,000
Rustomjee Hormusjee	500
Ardaseer Hormusjee	500
Cursetjee cawasjee	750
Mahomed Ally Rogay	500
Mahomed Amin Rogay	125
Mahomed Fuckroodeen Rogay	125
Jagonathjee Sunkerset	1,000
Munmohundass Davidass	500
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	30
Muncherjee Pestonjee	200
Venaick Purshram Bhawoo Dewanjee of Angra	500
Cursetjee Ardaseer Dadasett	500
Ruttonjee Eduljee	500
Rajah Vajasingjee of Bhownuggur	500
Manockjee Limjee Cawasjee	400
Nanjee Sescaram	350
Cursetjee Rustomjee Builder	201
Ardaseer cursetjee Builder	100
Jehangheer Nasserwanjee Wadia	300
Tamooljee Jamsetjee Dessoy of Nowsaree	300
Vencajee Merjee	300
Vacutchund Choosalchund	225
Jehangheer cursetjee	225
Nowrojee Jamsetjee Builder	201
Gopaldass Madowdass Sett	100
Mohundass Madowdass Sett	125
Hormusjee Bhicajee	100
Gurrumchund Premchund of Ahmedabad	125
Nanjee Jaikron	100
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	100
Ramdass Hirrachund	100
Chooshalchund Nalchund of Ahmedabad	100
Ameerchund Khimchund	150
Khimchund Mottichund	150
Mahomed Husson Rogay	100
Dadabhoy Pestonjee of Surat	100
Mottee Ragoonath	100
Foolchund capoorchund	75
Manockjee Nasserwanjee	75
Luxamonjee Govindjee	50
Javerchund Atmaram	20
Gopalljee Khimjee	30
Tulseydass Mathooradass	25
Furbhoodass Jugjeevundass	50
Jewandass Nagjee	51
Rustomjee Cursetjee Modey of Surat	50
Mahonundram Gircharelall old Firm	51
Mahonundram Gircharelall new Firm	51
Huzareemull Nursedass	51
Dinanath curnedam	51
Mahomed Ebraham Muckba	50
Ball Gungadhur Shastree	25
Tulsedass Cilla Modey	25
Dhunroop Jogarimull	51
Rutonjee Shapoorjee Timber Merchant	35
Dinshaw Sorabjee Patuck	25
Vizlall Mottichund	25
Himmutram Myaram	50
Lunmul Lucca	30
Curramsey Runmul	20
Ragoba Jewajee	25
Furdoonjee Limjee Bhicajee	50
Pranjewan Anoopdass	25
Motteeram Bhanabhoy	25
Dharsey Moorardass	50
Jamnadass Rungeladass	20
Doonderdass Pranjeevandass Sett	100
Mucconjee Shamjee	25
Paryjee Luckmedass	20
Madowdass Ransordass Sett by Narrotumdass	100
Modoo Narron	30
Pandoo Moorleydhur	25
Luxamon Hurrichundjee	100
Ragoonath Crustna Josey	100
Nathcobhoy Ramdass	525
Cursetjee Manockjee	20
Vinoo Sunker Senoy	20
Rustomjee Nowrojee	50
Pestonjee Manockjee	15
Gunnessdass crustnajee	51
Mugneeram chandermull	51
Hormusjee Bomonjee Sett	50
Aga Mahomed Jaffer	250
Esball Sasoon	100
Byramjee Fuckerjee Sons	25
Elloo Hekin	150
Sett Sorabjee Sapoorjee	10
Hormusjee Rustomjee	15
Hormuzjee Dorabjee	100
Cawasjee Manickjee	150
Akbar Allikhan	300
Mervanjee Rustomjee late Head Powder Maker	100
Rustomjee Mervanjee Do	50
Nathu Tajmey	35
Jenathoy Meerally	21
Habibhoy Ebramjee	10
Datrobhoy Sumaree	10
Dhunjee curramally	10
Hajee Jacaria Nurmahomed	50
Hajee Ebram Hajee Cassoo	50
Mehta Sawea	50
Hajee Josup Baladina	25
Salay Mahomed Arby	10
Mahomed Sudeary	10
Ebram Somaree	10
Allobhoy Paroobhoy	5
Total	28,732.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, APRIL 14.

Very little has transpired in the way of news during the past week; we have letters from Kaudahar to the 19th ultimo but all is yet surmise as to what is to be done and Yar Mahomed's threatened visit still keeps the politicals on the qui vive. Reinforcement of Troops are expected, the 40th and 41st Queens are to march, so soon as the roads are fit for travelling, through the passes, but the rains have so cut up the tracks that the camels cannot get on, it was however expected that they would make an attempt about the 15th ultimo. Our correspondents opinions agree with those we have before expressed as to a deficiency of Artillery if any advance should be found necessary and many months must also elapse before a sufficiency of supplies could be laid in for a large force though the abundant crops are favorable to the formation of a commissariat.

The site of a Fort is immediately to be fixed on in the vicinity of Candahar, and all kinds of warlike preparations are in progress.

From Scinde the news is scanty enough; colonel Stacy has left Mr. Bell's camp at Mungul-ka Ghur near Bhag, to pay a second visit to the Young Khan who, it is thought, will come in at Quetta and ultimately be placed on the guddee at Kelat, this is a surmise, in the propriety of which we do not altogether concur. We do not believe that any faith will be held with us and though the contemplated or talked of measure may have the effect of reducing the turbulent and irritated tribes to order for a short time, the hatred towards the Kafirs will only be choked till a convenient opportunity presents itself; it is a difficult business altogether and if we are determined to have and hold the country or reduce it to the rule of Shah Soojah it must, from all appearances, be through a war of extermination, Gool Mahomed is in the vicinity of Mr. Bell's camp, he is described as a "most villainous looking rascal with a long red beard and a palsied head in fact a prototype of his bloody deeds.

There is nothing new from the Punjaub be-

yond accounts of dissension, and the confiscation of property by Shere Sing, who by the bye, very narrowly escaped drowning while taking an excursion on the river, the boat in which the Maharajah was sitting having most *unaccountably* and *accidentally* foundered. We have collected this and other particulars of the court from the Loodianah Ukhbar.

The Maharajah accompanied by his Suite undertook an excursion on the river, but they had not been long from the land when the boat *unaccountably* foundered. The Maharajah having been speedily extricated from the wreck swam to the shore, the rest of the party were also saved with the exception of Sirdar Umur Sing who, not having been seen after the accident, is supposed to have perished.

The Maharajah made a rich offering to his Gooru, in thankfulness for his escape; and all the Sirdars presented congratulatory nuzzurs to His Highness on the occasion.

In the evening the Maharajah attended by Rajah Dheean Sing, inspected the troops.

A petition was received from Sirdar Lahna Sing, reporting his having taken possession of the Fort "Raja Sehunsee" and removed the family of the Raja of Sundhan into an adjacent building, and confiscated all their property. The Maharajah immediately directed Moonshee Noor Mohumud to proceed to the spot, and take an inventory of the articles, after which it was determined, on the advice of Raja Dheean Singh, and Bhae Goormookh Sing, that all the Sundhan possession should be seized, and a Jagheer yielding 10,000 Rs. per annum granted for the support of the Sundhan family.

The Chief of Alloowal presented the Maharajah with two boxes and two pieces of small cannon, the Maharajah was highly pleased with the latter and expressed a wish to have two others made after the same fashion.

There appears to us but little doubt of our interference, at no very distant period, in the Punjaub, though it is now more than probable that almost every thing that can possibly be borne, will be put up with until September next, when the commissariat will be ready with supplies, and if it be then necessary to take the field, we are assured from a very authentic source, that the commander in chief will do so in person! certainly, there is a good cold weather campaign in prospect and North, West and East will probably witness our prowess before the year closes upon us. But where are our soldiers for all the work chalked out for us?

A gentleman who visited Dost Mahomed has given us a few particulars of his interview, he says "The interview was accidental, I introduced myself and made the usual preamble in Persian which is in vogue among the well educated Natives of India. A tall man on a large scale returned my saluation and on my using the expression "*Kamat Ishtiaq Moolaquat*" he shook hands and expressed pleasure in seeing me. I was then closely questioned by his son Ikram Khan and an intelligent looking Affghan as to who I was, where I was going &c., many other questions were put as to the climate of Bengal and the location where our meeting took place. The impression on my mind was that the Ameer is decidedly an intelligent person with dignified manners as of one used to command and betokening great energy of mind.

The Government are to allow the Ameer two lacs of rupees a year, this is exactly the amount offered for the possession of his person before he gave himself up. His object in visiting Calcutta is, among others, to obtain an increase to his allowance of an additional lac. Crowds of people were collected from the neighbouring villages to see the fallen Monarch. He had but few attendants with him and those principally his own people, besides a few of the Local Horsemen. The Ameer has 708 people to support. He wished to have paid a visit to Delhi, but it was not thought advisable to allow him. He is on his way to Calcutta entirely at his own request though he was for some time in doubt when at Loodianah whether or not to seek the seat of Government."

DELHI.—The warm weather comes on a-pace and there are certain signs of the "hot winds. The Cantonments Ice pits open to-morrow morning, and we are happy to hear that the supply is abundant. A Treasure party arrived yesterday morning from Allyghur under the command of Lieut. H. S. Bird of the 48th N. I. bringing five Lacs of Rupees received from Budaoon and Cawnpore.

The Rev. Mr. Loveday, our long looked for Chaplain, may we are happy to say, be expected on the 21st instant.

We are sorry to hear that with all the *activity* of our police, kidnapping still goes on in the city, we are informed that four or five days ago, two men out of the Gullies about the vicinity of the Jumma Musjid pounced upon two boys about the age of eleven or twelve years and were carrying them away. Some Malees near Subzi maudee having come to the knowledge of this act of villainy arrested the rascals and, we hear, brought them before the Magistrate.

The Native Tehseeldar who inflicted such severe punishment upon a Zemindar at Goorgaon and from the effects of which it is supposed the unfortunate man died has been committed to the Sessions to stand his trial.

We understand that certain Officers of the Ballemghur Raja have preferred charges of bribery and corruption before Mr. Metcalfe, the Agent of the Lieutenant Governor, against the Native Omlah of his department. Documentary evidence of an enormous sum having been appropriated by the party in question, has been brought forward to substantiate the charge. The case will, of course, be investigated before the Magistrate, who will, we have no doubt, shift the matter thoroughly, and the investigation will lead either to conviction, or by establishing his innocence, remove the widely spread belief of the venality of the Omlah.

[illegible] "In connexion with the collision between [illegible] and the Sikhs [illegible] sworn to, that the Chuprassies of the Assistant [illegible] the report in the first instance at Sooruj Kound. The feeling of anger excited among the troops at their brethren being disgracefully treated is not yet allayed though every precaution seems to be taken by the Military authorities to prevent any display of it.

Native report gives out that the men of the Light Infantry Battalion seem inclined to kick up a row. As they go apart in the bazars shewing an inclination to be a little quarrelsome. As they have no cantonment duties they have more leisure for wandering. The other Regiments, what with treasure escorts, command parties and other duties having but few men in their lines. There was a wish to give an entertainment to Dost Mahomed on his arrival, but the authorities did not approve of it. Ice issue has commenced. The 3d Light Infantry is expected daily from Cawnpore, on the arrival of which there will be 27,000 men here unemployed expecting their morning parade and Regimental guards. There is a report of the Eight Infantry Regiment going to Sirdhana to take up the old lines of the Begum's corps. A General Court Martial is ordered to assemble for the trial of Lieut. Palmer, H. M.'s 9th Foot. Lieut. Hartman of that Regt. is also under arrest.

KURNAUL.—"No news here of any kind, General Lumley remains very quietly with General Boyd and it is thought that nothing will be done at present although most of us keep up our camels &c. in expectation of a move. The Government also keep up a full field force establishment for the corps here, with the exception of the European Regiment, 3d cavalry and 19th and 39th N. I. The weather is cloudy and sultry."

BEKANEER.—"Famine is said to prevail in this province and the fear of starvation has driven a large portion of its population to more favoreable territory. Some hundreds of people, rendered desperate from want, are reported to have commenced sad depredations."

GORUCKPORE.—A correspondent informs us, that some good sport has been going on in the neighbourhood, Mr. Lushington with captains Johnson from Benares and Sleeman of Thuggee renown, have, during the last month, *bagged* fifteen Tigers and two Bears, with countless numbers of smaller game. Lieutenant Alpe of the 41st and Bird of the 4th also brought in one of the largest Tigers ever seen in the district; although the station is a famous one for sportmen, and, we hope, our many friends in that quarter, will let us have an account of the doings in the Jungles, we shall always be very glad to record their prowess.

We only received the following particulars relative to the murder of Captain Foulke late last evening, and displace some less interesting matter for it, we also subjoin the French letter writen before the gallant officers death,—there still appears some doubt as to Mr. Mouton's fate. We have not time to make many remarks, but the account of our correspondent who is now traversing the Puujaub, speaks volumes as to the disorganization of the territory of our allies, and what we may expect ourselves if we do not interfere shortly.

Camp Mattiah 12 coss beyond Lahore 7th April.

"The Kafila with Shah Soojah's Zenana, under Capt. Broadfoot is encamped one day's march in our rear en route to Cabul. The kafila it is expected will reach Peshawur in thirty days."

"You will probably have heard of the murder of Colonel Foulkes. I think, General Ventura left him in command at *Mundie*. The Troops revolted and ordered him to be off, but he would not desert his post, as you will see by the copy of his letter enclosed written a few hours before his murder, the night of the day he wrote the letter to his friends at Lahore, he was awakened by the screams of his Adjutant who was attacked by a band of the Ruffians, he rushed out of his bed from his tent unarmed and was met by a number of the miscreants who cut him down and burnt him before life was extinct, Captain Mouton 2d in command would have shared the same fate had it not been for the intrepidity of his Lady who threw herself at the feet of the soldiers and begged them to sacrifice her before they killed her husband, but the soldiers who were Poorvas, said they came not to kill her or her husband but to save them, even at the risk of their own lives, he has fled to Lahore for protection where he now is General Ventura's revolted army amounting to 12,000 men are expected in Lahore every day, and they have sworn to level the General's Palace to the ground and assassinate him whenever they meet him. General Court who was obliged to fly to the banks of the Sutledge in consequence of his battalions having mutinied soon after the succession of Sheer Sing, and who destroyed his house and plundered all his property, returned to Lahore 4 days ago from the repeated entreaties of Sheer Sing, who sent a strong guard of cavalry and infantry to escort him in, he no sooner arrived than he found his great mistake as he got information that his Battallion had determined to assassinate him, the King hearing this, sent a confidential messengers to the leading mutineers ordering them to be obedient to general Court's orders, they seized the messenger, asking him "who was he that brought such orders, and who the King that presumed to send them blackened his face (the greatest indignity that can be offered to one of the tribe) sent him back to the court and threatened to attack the King himself."

Sheer Sing has been obliged to submit to these indignities not having the power to punish the offender, such is the state of affairs here and they are getting worse every day and when Ventura's revolted troops, reach the gates of Lahore, God knows, what the consequences will be, it is very probable that they will assassinate the King and seize the treasury, unless the British Government interfere in time. You may depend upon these as being the real facts. Mr.— has been residing with General Court for the last 4 days, who has been in great alarm expecting hourly to be attacked by his Battalion, although he had for a guard round his house 200 Ghoorkas and 8 pieces of Artillery, Mr. Baness the merchant has just returned to the camp with Allard's brother and Colonel La Font the former was offered service at 3000 Rs. a month, but refused it, as General Allard has left him independent, besides he is afraid of his head, he proceeds to Peshawur to recover his brother's effects there; he was formerly an officer in the French Body guards—La Font also proceeds with us to Peshawur to take command of a couple of Regiments he is promoted to Colonel and his pay 600 Rupees augmented to 1,000 per month; very handsome did a sword not hang over his head by a single hair.

General Court was to go to the King the morning when we left, and ask permission to proceed to Ferozepore there to remain until affairs are settled, and there is little doubt but his request will be granted.

It is great pity that the British Government who are bound by treaty to support the successor of Runjeet Sing do not send a force, as a passing convoy, to call in, at the capital, secure the treasure and place the Maharaja per[illegible] on the Ghuddie, merely establishing [illegible] and saving the country from devas[illegible] bloodshed, there is no safety of life or [illegible] property, whole of the Sirdars are [illegible] danger. No European can pass [illegible] without being hooted nad abused [illegible] while, the soldiers call to them [illegible] to dogs and threaten to murder [illegible] there is little doubt they have every [illegible] to do when Europeans expose them-

Mr. Baness, we hear, has been allowed a company (100) of Shere Sing's Sepoys guard, this was procured through a few presents judiciously bestowed on the prince and his understrappers. The Kafilla with the Shahs women is a few days only in rear of us. Brigade Roberts C. B. Major Cowley and Capt. Fisher encamped here a couple of days ago they say the country is pretty quiet. Avitabli is hanging up his rebels right and left, 10 or 12 of them were seen on the gallows when they passed."

We now give the letter written by poor Foulkes, his anticipations alas! were too true, and whilst we deplore the sad termination of his career admire the enthusiasm which chained him to his duty. Such are the barbarians we have to deal with, why is not an end put to such butchery? It is quite out of Shere Sing's power to control his rabble rout and we *must* assist him.

"Toute l'armée ici a revoltée. Les soldats ont chassé plusieurs officiers. On dit qu'ils ont l'intention de massacrer Mons. Mouton et moi. Nos officiers nous conseillent a nous sauver mais nous le croyons plus convenable de mourir ave honneur à nos postes, que de chercher la sauveté par une lache fuite. Peut-être ce sera le dernier fois que j'aurai le plaisir da vous ecrire; meis il faut esperer toujours pour le mieux.

Avez vous des nouvelles du General Ventura? on dit qu'il est parti pour Bombay, faites moi ez complaisance de me dire tout ce que vous savel de ses mouvements et sans retard.

Pardonnez moi cette courte lettre, en attendant quelque accident à chaque instant, on n'a pas le cœur d'ecrire beaucoup. Adieu mon cher——, si je mœurs vous vous rapellerez, temps en temps votre ami sincere.

T. FOULKES.

Bail, le 20 Mars 1841.

AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 15.

AGRA.—Major Croft, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has, we learn, determined on retiring from the Service. Major C—'s attentive and obliging discharge of the duties of the Brigade Office, while at its head, will render his loss much felt at Agra.

A dawk is now despatched from Agra for Cawnpore and all places to the Eastward at 8 o'clock A. M. daily, and addition to the usual afternoon despatch. The same system will be gradually introduced for all directions.

We have been requested to state, that the Futtehgurh Mail of the 8th instant, for Bareilly, was stolen in transitu, and no tidings have as yet been heard of it. It is supposed to have contained the Agra Mail of the 6th for Shahjehanpore, in which were one service letter to the Officer commanding the 71st Regiment and two native post-paid and one bearing letter.

The hot winds, to the comfort of many and the alarm of some have not yet set in, though a long time "due" as they say of the Mails, and Bills. This delay is a source of some speculation with the weather-wise part of our society. The Upper Provinces throughout seem to present the same unusual feature.

MEERUTT.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—This station is very quiet at present, and all of us resigned to the arrival of the hot winds. One Officer will shortly be tried by a Court Martial and another married. The unhappy and the happy individual both belong to the Royal service; the latter being Lieutenant Trower of the Lancers, who is about to lead to the altar the fair and accomplished Miss D——. Our Judge Advocate Captain MacGorge was recently unwell but is now fast recovering. Travellers are daily passing through on their way to the Hills, disturbing us poor doomed residents with their unreasonable visits.

MORADAABD.—I have no news to give your from this quiet spot, except that the weather seems most unseasonable, the mornings and evenings are still very cold, and in the house, there is no occasion as yet for punkahs even in the day time. There is a great deal of sickness amongst the Natives, and the Meazles areraging violently amongst the European children.—*April 11th*, 1841.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 13.

We are extremely happy to perceive by the General orders to Queen's Troops, that Sir Robert Arbuthnot has been appointed to succeed Sir Willoughby cotton in the command of a division of the Bengal Army. We have on a former occasion expressed the opinion we entertain of Sir R. Arbuthnot, and have only, therefore, in announcing his appointment, to congratulate the Bengal Army on the advent of so thorough a gentleman and distinguished a soldier.

Letters from Ferozepore, dated 1st instant, confirm the intelligence of the murder of capt. Fowkes, &c., and add that the same party of troops who murdered that gentleman have murdered the extraordinary number of 119 of their own officers, including Havildars and Naicks! Shere Sing was himself very near creating a vacancy in the guddee the other day. He embarked on the Ravee, on a pleasure excursion, with Rajah Dhiam Sing and several other Rajahs and Sirdars; he was told that he was filling the boat too full, but did not mind, and kept calling to them all to come in;—in they went and the moment the boat got into deep water, *down* they went, and had a regular swim for it. Rajah Ummer Sing of Aloo Wala was drowned, and had not the elephants, who were on the bank, been driven into the river to their assistance, Shere Sing, Dhian Sing, and many others would have been drowned, and indeed as it was, they escaped by good swimming. This has, we hear, caused a great sensation at Lahore: *many* think, it was a premeditated affair, but it was mere accident, or rather the result of the folly of Shere Sing in making so many people get into the boat. Nevertheless the circumstance wears a strong aspect.

We have more than once observed, in the Bombay papers, insidious or derogatory mention of the native troops' by correspondents, who cannot, we presume, belong to that branch of the service; and all we recommend to our western contemporaries is that if they will continue to admit those slurs into their columns, they will also be particular enough to say the 'Bombay native troops,' lest the home reader who does not habitually distinguish, with topographical accuracy, between Indian localities—but sends a parcel to 'my son at chittledroog' by a friend coming to Calcutta, or gives a letter of introduction to 'my brother near Sunderbund,' to the aspiring cadet who is going, to 'seek the bubble' in the presidency of Madras—lest such readers (and they exist even within the walls of Parliament, and *outside* the bar in the 'court of Proprietors) should fancy that *one* 'native troops' means generically *all* 'native troops,' and that, by rule of three, as an Englishman is to a Frenchman, so is an Affghan to a Hindoostanee sepoy. In the *Bombay Times* of the 31st ultimo, for example, we find no fewer than three of these depreciatory allusions—one editorial and two correspondential—and our own conviction is that not one of them is well founded. The first is as follows, from the pen of the Editor, giving the substance of his intelligence from Scinde:—'It seems a general subject of regret that a certain number of Europeans did not accompany the force [to the assault of Kujjuk] for well as the sepoy may fight against the native of India, he scarcely, unassisted by the stronger sinews of the British soldier, a match for the warlike and powerful Affghans.' Now this theory would reduce war to a question of mere physical superiority, when the battle would be always to the *strong*, and would leave discipline a secondary consideration. We admit that it is always right, where it is practicable, to employ Europeans as well as sepoys, but we do *not* admit that where the former succeed their success is owing to 'their *sinews*,' for we have little doubt that set down an English mob, such as an O'connell or a Hunt might gather together, but armed with sword, spear and gun, in presence of a like number or a less number, of Rohillas, or Rajpoots, and the latter will cut them into mincemeat—even if the said mob did not actually use their sinews to run away. If physical strength had much to do in war contests, where discipline, but superior in *such* strength, and in numbers, to themselves, how would our sepoys have beaten the Arab and the Goorkah, without the aid of European troops, and how could they have conquered at Seetabuldee and Corygaum? Was it physical strength, rather than spirit and discipline (for be it observed that a *system* of discipline operates even in the apparent confusion of a melee) which won the for ress of Ghuzni,—nay was victory dependent on mere sinew at Albuera? At Kujjuck all the subsequent accounts have proved the correctness of our first judgment on that case, namely, that it was quite mismanaged in a tactical point of view, and we believe it almost always happens that the discomfiture of troops is owing to the incapacity or the mismanagement of their commanders, though often the courage of our soldiery triumphs in spite of that defeat; but at all events the failure, as far as it can be separated from the injudiciousness of the mode of attack, must have been owing to a lack of spirit in the Bombay sepoys, and not to an inferiority of physical strength. This lack of spirit is clearly imputed, but we cannot tell whether fairly or not, by one of the *Times* correspondents; for he says the men hung back, and would not even *follow the Europeans* into the gateway. If that be true, the same sepoys should be treated like our recreant second cavalry, for they must have acted a part at least equally infamous; but certainly the same class of sepoys evinced no want of pluck in the unhappy Nuroosk affair, where also they beat their enemy in a sort of contest in which physical strength was undoubtedly on the side of the 'warlike and powerful Affghans,'—who may be powerful, indeed, hulks of fellows as they are, but who have shown very little of the true warrior character. The Editor of the *Bombay Times* has not evinced his usual sagacity in his *sinewy* theoric, and he goes on, in a like mistaken view of the case, to say that he hopes this physical inferiority of the [Bombay] sepoys 'will be considered in the countries through which our troops are about to march, for that the spirit of rebellion seems rife above the Pass, and should our [Bombay] sepoys be pushed unsupported against the tribes who would be likely to suppose them, they may eventually become disheartened and doubtful of their own *strength*." One thing is quite certain, that the *Bengal* sepoys have not yet fallen back in any encounter with their Affghan enemy, against whom they have been, on various occasions, pitted, without the presence of European troops; so that if we anticipated any eventual failure on their part, we should not predict its resulting from any inferiority, physical or military, but from that sort of disheartenment which *might* perhaps affect them at least, if they were too long kept in a foreign country, where the combined effects of a constantly harassing service in a to them unfavocable climate, might have an evil influence over their morale. We may be compelled to admit that the Bengal Army has not improved during the eight or ten years in which it has experienced Lord William's two systems, of lax recruiting and non-corporal punishment, but this deterioration has been marked by murmurings and insubordination in cantonments; and not by misbehaviour in presence of an enemy, but if the *Times*' estimate of the Bombay sepoys be correct, all we can say is that the less they are employed in any thing but police, or militia, or at most mere cantonment and garrison duties, the better,—but let it be remembered that if they do *not* deserve the low estimate thus made of them, the nest is being defiled by its own bird, and the Bombay press is crying down the Bombay army.!

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 14.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals:—The *Wm. Harris*, Terry, from Sydney 23d Nov.; the *Water Lily*, Pearce, from Moulmein 13th March, and the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Stuart, from Greenock 16th Feb.

We are requested by the Capain of the late *Lady Stormont*,—an account of whose wreck has lately been published,—to publicly return his acknowledgments of the great attention he received from Captain Bowman of the Steamer *Satellite*, at a moment of imminent peril. It is not considered too much to affirm that the lives of the whole of the crew were entirely in the hands of Captain Bowman, who made the greatest exertions to bring off all hands in safety, and happily succeeded. Such conduct is deserving both of the special reward and encouragement of the mercantile community, and the gratitude of all who were preserved from total destruction.

We are informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Hazareebaugh, that that station and its neighbourhood, which have hitherto enjoyed so admirable a climate, as to be a perfect sanatarium for Invalids, have lately been the scene of great and appalling sickness.

H. M.'s 62d Regt. stationed there have had upwards of one hundred men in Hospital daily, for a length of time, but owing to the talent and experience of the medical officer in charge (detached from H. M's 55th Regt for the purpose) the mortality has been very trifling, the few deaths that have occurred being confined to old, worn out soldiers. Sickness, however, we are happy to hear, is fast disappearing under the combined and judicious preventive measures adopted by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon. This Regiment we understand is now upwards of 800 strong, and kept in a state of readiness for immediate service in the event of being called upon to proceed to China.

Since the publication of our paper of yesterday containing a notice of the assault on the Barrackpore Road, we have been favoured with a more detailed account, which we now publish exactly as it reached us.

As M. Kendall of the 28th and Mr. Money of the 25th Regiments Native Infantry were accompanying Mr. Clay of the 45th N. I. from Barrackpore on Saturday last, they were attacked in the following manner.

They proceeded from Barrackpore in a native carriage. Mr. Money and Mr. Clay, by way of an improvement, mounted, leaving the coachman to perform the duty of a Footman. Some distance on this side of the bridge, they overtook a Palankeen carriage containing several persons, one or more of whom spoke English. They were in the act of passing on their proper side, when the coachman drove completely across their horses; as they were passing a second time, the coachman of the palankeen carriage again attempted to do the same thing. Mr. Clay then called out to him to move, but finding him determined not to do he so became resolved to compel him, as they were then in a position less likely to suffer than himself. The coachman without further provocation struck Mr. C. as severely as he could with his whip across the face. Mr. C. on this immediately jumped down, and as he was walking up to him he struck Mr. C. again; he was about to repeat the blow when Mr. Clay held his whip and repaid the coachman with interest. On leaving this carriage, Mr. Clay's party were so near Town that after a very short period they gave up the horses to the driver and got inside the vehicle. In a few minutes after they had done so they were attacked most furiously by a mob of ruffians amounting in number at the least to eighty. Those who took the most active part in this brutal assault were a part of the admirable Police, called Chowkidars, who did every thing in their power to deprive these gentlemen of their lives. They also attempted to rob Mr. Clay's Sirdar Bearer of his master's clothes, and succeeded in robbing him of a gold mohur. These assaulted gentlemen made as good a defence as it was possible for them to do under the circumstances under which they laboured having been surrounded to prevent escape, and attacked in the carriage with a number of weapons. Mr. Money and Mr. Kendall were much hurt, and Mr Clay's Bearer particularly so. Mr. Clay's bruises were the most serious of all: his right arm being nearly broken. We are happy to hear that Mr. Kendall has ere this made a report at the Police Office of the assault.

HURKARU, APRIL 14.

From our friends* at Feerozpoor we have received letters down to the 2nd instant, from which we gather the following items.

General Ventura started thence for Bombay on the 31st ultimo, and General Court, in spite of the most earnest warnings from Ventura "that he would be murdered if he went back to the Punjab" returned to Lahore on the same day. Let us hope that the predictions of his friend will not be verified! On the 31st Major Blair and Captain Mellish of the 10th Cavalry and Captain Thomas of the 64th N. I., returned to Feerozpoor from Simla, and Major Huish from Calcutta, arrived on the same day. We understand that the court martial on Captain Mellish will not sit for the next three weeks:—that space being required for the assembling of several parties whose evidence is essential either to the prosecution or the defence;—especially for the arrival, from Nusseerabad, of a trooper who was some time since imprisoned on charges connected with the particulars, out of which the present trial will arise, and whose testimony we are glad to learn is likely to prove highly beneficial to the luckless Captain. It affords us sincere satisfaction to add that the general feeling at Feerozpoor is described as being more than ordinarily friendly to Captain Mellish.

Colonel Pope was about to quit the station for Simla under medical certificate; and Major Blair in consequence of the severe indisposition of the Colonel, received, immediately on arrival, the command of his regiment. Not so, however, Major Huish the command of *his* corps. It may be remembered by our military readers, that the return of the gallant Major to Feerozpoor was the result of an intimation that the 26th was to be employed on service in the Punjab—as part of an advanced Brigade, of which we have already more than once made mention. His astonishment is described to have been *extreme* at finding on his arrival that his Regiment had been warned for treasure *escort* duty, to Peshawar!

His suspense, however, was happily but of brief duration, for on the 2nd instant orders were received from General Boyd commanding the division that the 60th regiment which had been for the longest period at the station, should be sent instead of the 26th. It is added that Major Huish immediately on the receipt of intelligence to this effect, reported his arrival and resumed command of his corps.

To us it appears *incomprehensible* on what pretext the time honoured rule of "first in first out" should have been set aside; and we should have been indeed astonished had the attempted subversion of that rule been sanctioned by the Major General. We must be understood as speaking solely of command on escort duties, and in no wise as asserting that the most perfect freedom of choice should not be exercised by the supreme authorities in naming regiments for actual service.

The bustle and confusion in the 60th on the unexpected arrival of the order for their march to Affghanistan is said by our correspondents [to have been "almost beyond belief" though in truth it is easy to conceive how great it must have been." One had just sold a horse, another his pistols or his tents,—and could not get them back for money, for there is not another corps at Feerozpoor that does not expect and hope to be employed ere long—and on as much more satisfactory duty than that of escorting treasure; or *if* one of their expected duties were that of escorting such, then the trouble would at least be a pleasure—for who can doubt that passing sweet is "prize money to *soldiers*', or that the sacking of Gobind Gurh and Lahore will be a labour of love, if not to the 60th, yet "to the lads they leave behind them."

The state of the Punjab is such that Mr. Clarke had deemed it necessary to prevent Mr. Baness, (an enterprizing merchant who was about to proceed to Kabool with supplies) from marching through that territory; and Captain Broadfoot with the kafilah of Shah Soojah's wives and concubines had from a like cause been detained. And yet we learn that Colonel Roberts of the European regiment was journeying through the Punjab with a comparatively small guard, from Kabool to our provinces.

The weather at Ferozpoor is described as *unseasonably* pleasant,—almost constant storms of rain keeping off the hot winds, and advancing the growth of gram and fair children! On the 2nd, while one of our correspondents wrote there was a *heavy* fall of hail of *enormous* size.

General Lumley was not as yet expected from Kurnaul—and it is asserted but scarcely credited, that the gallant General was as much in the dark as less influential persons as to the precise nature of the duties he is destined to fulfil.

Our notices, unsatisfactorily brief though they be, from Jullalabad, are *thus* far "satisfactory," that they assure us Brigadier Shelton has been winning "golden opinions" by the gen-

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* It is nothing unusual for one's friends *in general*—to urge when they are negligent as correspondents, some such apologitic plea as the one, that their friendship is not to be estimated by the number or the paucity of their letters! But this is, as regards newspaper editors and their friends certainly a most *monstrous* doctrine! With *us*, professionally speaking, the *truest* test, of friendship is the pen!

the manly impartiality which he has evinced in employing the Queen's and the Company's—nay even Shah Soojah's organized troops—in posts of honor and danger.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS.

DOST MAHMMED KHAN AND LORD AUCKLAND

(Colloquy the first)

DOST MAHOMMED

And do I see before me here, in this place, the agent of all my sorrows and sufferings?

AUCKLAND.

The most unwilling agent.

DOST MAHOMMED.

Unwilling!—

AUCKLAND.

One who has sorrowed and suffered too, who has felt the pain that he has inflicted.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I have heard you ever spoken of as a mild and merciful man—I have heard, too, your character for justice. In our country men, who are just, have great honor, and a just ruler, in the hour of his trouble, will have many adherents; but this I see, that justice, though open-bosomed at home, goeth abroad in strange disguises, and I must ask, as one not fearing to excite your anger, how it is that the British ruler, so equitable at home, should in his dealings with stranger nations forget all principles of right, and the just man become a tyrant?

AUCKLAND.

In the conflict of nations men must suffer. It is hard to say why this man or that should be the victim of these national collisions, even as it is difficult to say why, when the elements are conflicting, one man's house or one man's vessel, should be struck by the lightning or driven by the waves, whilst all others escape uninjured. Yet we do not say that God is unjust for smiting the one and sparing the other.

DOST MAHOMMED.

The ways of God are inscrutable to us, but all that he doeth can be justify. In what God doeth there is nothing of self. When he causes desolation, he acts, though we know it not, to some wise end, and never looks to his own aggrandisement. The faithful follower of the Prophet acknowledges the wisdom of God in all things, although he be so e-stricken.

AUCKLAND

I was ever a peaceful man—my desires are all for peace. We cannot employ our time worse than in fighting with one another.

DOST MAHOMMED.

It is by the encouragement of such doctrines that your European nations have reached such heights of prosperity and civilization. In countries, which are always warring, there is no time for improvement. The Ruler, who is ever in his saddle, may increase, but cannot improve his country.

AUCKLAND.

Most true—and thinking of this, when I came hither, most fondly did I hope never to add one inch of country to our already overgrown possessions. For more than a century now have we been increasing our Empire, leaving ourselves not one hour in the twenty-four, for the carrying out of those national improvements, which, if not duly attempted, the ruler degenerates into the tyrant, and the Government, which, under God, has so strangely devolved upon us, becomes a great usurpation.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I have heard from others that such is character of your thoughts.

AUCKLAND.

They do me but justice when they say, that I have ever studied to preserve peace and to employ the time, which only peace affords, and such abilities as God has blessed me withal, in the improvement of this neglected country and the wretched people, by whom it is inhabited. I say wretched, because ignorant—because, in some measure oppressed; for there are other oppressions than those of a positive and active character. When I came hither I found a fine country, with its resources almost totally undeveloped, I found a country possessing much, but yielding little, and a people labouring much to but small purpose. I then gave myself up, as far as was in my power, for a Government such as this involves multifarious duties, to the amelioration of what I regarded as a pitiful condition of things. Providence favored my wishes for some time, and I began to hope that the period was fast coming, when a spirit of improvement would take the place of a spirit of aggrandizement, and the plough and the loom be used to better purpose than the sword and the bayonet. I then laboured sedulously, and not without some success, to raise the degraded people of this vast country, by showing them the riches which they possess, but know not how to use, and thus labouring it was with no ordinary sorrow that the truth broke in upon me, and I became conscious that for us Britons in India there is no halting place—that we must be ever crossing the confines of our Empire, and that every Minister, who takes upon himself the Government of this country, must be a War-Minister, whether he will or not.

DOST MAHOMMED.

Can it be otherwise? through war you first fixed yourself here, and through war only can you remain here. But why sacrifice me?

AUCKLAND.

A question not easy to answer.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I caused to be translated to me the manifesto which you put forth, when you were gathering your army together on the frontier. I was in no merry mood, but, by the Prophet, I laughed heartily. Perhaps, the fellow, who undertook to interpret, was no adept in your language—or perhaps these things are written only for the uninitrated, and you laughed yourself as you wrote. Allah! he must have had great command over himself, who could have forced his hand to write the words legibly—the pen must have wandered about the paper and traced grotesque characters upon it. Jubbar Khan, who is some what large around the loins, laughed as loudly as I did, but suffered more from it, for he does not easily get his breath again. We are to thinking seriously afterwards—but we had our laugh first.

AUCKLAND.

But wherefore all this merriment?

DOST MAHOMMED.

My linguist may have been but a sorry workman in translating the language of the Feringhee into his own proper tongue, but of a certainty, it pleased us much to hear you speak of the good faith and integrity of your old friend, the Maha Raja of the Punjaub, of my unreasonableness in asking back the territory, which he despoiled me of by force of arms and of the place which Soojah ool Moolk occupies in the hearts of his faithful people.

AUCKLAND.

Believe me that I had no wish to work an interference—when I turned my thoughts beyond the Indus, it was with a view to commerce, not to war.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I heard so—and yet, under your Government has a war been commenced, the end of which our children may see, if they be long-lived.

AUCKLAND.

Why did you listen to the Russian?

DOST MAHOMMED.

Why did I listen to the Russian? Of a certainty you well know why? Have I not told you, that not until my heart died within me despairingly, as I turned my eyes towards the British power, did I even design to cast a look upon Russian. What could I do? Day after day, month after month, and no friendly assurances, save those of mere idle compliments, came from those in whom I had trusted—whose amity I had hoped ever to possess. I looked again and again—but you sent me no assistance; you would not even promise to assist me. At my back was the Russian agent, assuring me of his sympathy and offering assistance—I wanted sympathy—I wanted assistance; but still I said "Allah is good, and, in His time, he will soften the heart of the British Ruler"—mortal hopes can not live for ever, unsustained and unencouraged—you would not hearken to my entreaties; no drop of rain fell to water the barren desert of my despair, and at last I ceased to look for it.

AUCKLAND.

You asked too much—your demands were unreasonable. We might, perhaps, have granted less.

DOST MAHOMMED.

Less? I asked but for mine own; what less could I have demanded? It would grate upon he ears of the British Ruler, should I declare in his presence, that the injustice, which has been perpetrated in this matter, has been born of Cowadrice and nothing better. It is said that Cowardice is only known to the English people by name. Through the whole worldis English gallantry renowned, as something without a blot. Strange then, that they who are so brave in the field, should be such poltroons in the Council Chamber. May I never speak word again, if you did not sacrifice me because you feared, with a great fear, that infidel dog, Runjeet the Srikh.

AUCKLAND.

You speak boldly!

DOST MAHOMMED.

And why not? you have done your worst upon me—what have I to fear? You called my demands unreasonable—were these demands made *now*, would you call them by such a name? You English change the tone of your principles, as change the form of your garments, every year. We simple Affghans can not comprehend you. When Soojah-ool-Moolk asked the soldier-ruler, who dwelt here before you, to aid him in the recovery of what he called *his* kingdom, the soldier-ruler answered that the English religiously abstained from interfering with the affairs of their neighbours. Your religion then wears one face this year, and wears another, in the next. But when Soojah asked, you had no objects of your own to further.

AUCKLAND.

Rather say that we had no foreign encroachments to guard against.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I smile when the English ruler talks of fhreign encroachments. But we will not touch the general question. Grant that you *had* these encroachments to guards against, Did I not wish you to aid me in guarding you against these very encroachments? I asked; but I asked in vain. Had you aided me I would have raised a barrier that fifty Persian armies should not have been able to surmount. It was your desire, so you said in that merry document, which nearly cost Jubbar Khan his life, to have a friendly power in Affghanistan. I would have been the friend of England; but what have you there now? Affghan nation hates Soojah Ool Moolk—you say they did not love *me*. It may be so—according to English nations, affghanistan *never* has enjoyed—perhaps, never will enjoy a ruler beloved by the people. Do not ask then, whether this king, or that king is beloved—but ask who has been the *least hated* by his people. The Affghans will not answer "Soojah Ool-Mook;" perhaps they will say "Dost Mahommed"

AUCKLAND.

But we dreaded the effects of your intrigues.

DOST MAHOMMED.

If you had any intrigues of mine to dread, they were only those, to which you drove me. I tell you again that you have not raised a a friendly power in Affghanistan. If you desire a country to present a barrier against hostile encroachments, see that it is inhabited by a friendly people, the power is in the people—not in the ruler, unless the Ruler lives in the universal heart of the people. The present ruler, call him what you may, is not a friendly power. He is neither friendly, nor a power He hates you, and hated by the people. You are lavishing last sums of money upon the country, which you have taken from me, but have failed to place under Soojah's rule—you will have to lavish much more, before you have done your work—nay, you will lavish much more, and purchase, never do the work. Had you spent one tithe of it, in helping me to consolidate my empire, you would not have stood, as you stand now, wringing your hands in despair, as the utter ruin of your once-towering political hopes stares you in the face. I wanted but means to make myself beloved. You could have given me that, which would have rendered me the most popular and the most powerful monarch, who ever sate in the Balla-Hissar. There would then have been a barrier indeed against hostile aggressions. You have no barrier now.

AUCKLEND.

You can raise one.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I doubt in not. But when all ought to have been done, is sounds strange to hear you talk of doing.

AUCKLAND.

Our destinies are not in our own hands—we cannot foresee the issue of events.

DOST MAHOMMED.

True; but it is in this power of foresight, limited through it be, that the defference between a wise ruler and an unwise one over consists.

UUCKLAND

We thought we saw it clearly—but great impediments have risen up since the work was commenced—impediments, which were not dreamt of in the philosophics of the most farseeing.

DOST MAHOMMED.

In the East, the nations of Europe, and England above all the rest, are celebrated for heir skill in diplomacy. It is said that, by the wisdom of their political rules, even more than by the courage of their military commanders have conquests been achieved by them in the East, still greater than the victories of Sekunder. Surely, then your late enterprizes must have been obnoxious to God; for if they have been marked by human wisdom and foresight, human wisdom and foresight have been defeated by the will of God. In how much have you advanced, since you published the notable declaration, of which I have just spoken? You have made me a capture—true—you have removed the only man fitted to be the instrument of your salvation. The Persian was at the gate of Herat, when you first bestirred yourself—the Persian is at the gate of Herat *now* Two years ago, you said, that I was beckoning the invader to advance—*who* is beckoning to him now? There was safety for you then; the city itself resisted. The city will not resist now. The gate will be passed—and you with have to meet the contained armies of Shah and Yar Mahommed upon the road to Candahar—a road on every side of which are enemies, who hate the Feringhee dogs, with a great and exceeding hate. You might have escaped all this. Think you, that I should have wanted the friendly offices of Persia and Russia, if you would have given me your hand? No—but, in the fear of that accursed infidel, Runjeet Singh you rejected my friendship, and I was driven to seek foriegn assistance. Had you aided me, you might have laughed the persian to scorn, though the Russian but why? He his only famous at being defeated. It seems as though God had set a curse on him, and doomed him to endless failures. He his always worsted—even by this own slaves, or those whom he would fain have for his slaves. I have heard that Russian, has no coin—that every thing is done by promises, written on paper and called money. I am wise enough never to dreaded a nation, that has not abundance of coin. I have dreaded your moneybags even more than I have dreaded your bayonets—the moneybags, not the bayonets have brought me a captive down to Calcutta—ask Burnes sahib and he will tell you.

AUCKLAND.

It is useless to talk in this stram. For the past there is no help.

DOST MAHOMMED.

None—you must now look to the future—remember that I. your enemy, have told you that your only barrier against foreign agression is in the hearts of the Affghan people. As long as the Suddozye sits on the throune, there will be no peace for the nation—no safety for you. I retire. The English ruler has spoken kindly he has a tear for the unfortunate.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, APRIL 15.

We regreat to announce the death at Maulmain on the 5th February, of Lieutenant C. S. Sparrow of the 33d Regiment N. I. This casualty promotes Ensign A. N. Rich.

The detachment of the 39th Regiment N. I. proceeding to Singapoor per ship *Victoria* will lodge their arms in the Arsenal this morning preparatory to embarkation.

The 2d Regiment N. I. was reveiwed on the Island yesterday evening, we believe, by Brigadier J. Napier.

The opening of the *Madras university* took place yesterday, mad to the Natives in particular, it was a scene of great interest and excitement. At an early hour, the move towords the College Hall might be observed Conveyances of all sorts and sizes, filled with natives, were making their way to the place of rendezvous, so that by the time the Governor made his appearance which was about half past eleven, the Hall and compound were crowded to excess. Shortly after this the Nobob and his suite were announced, whose arrival was greeted by a discharge of Artillery.

What with his Lordship and the Nobob with their respective retinues, the Commander and Chief and his the Presidency Staff. and the elite of Madras, it was indeed a gay, lively, and animated spectacle. After the Governor's address, the fundamental rules of the Institution were read, and then the report by the Secretary, which was followed by an able and vidid speech from the Advocate General. The meeting being dissolved, the parties made their way to the dwelling that has been fo some time engaged for the accommodation of the pupils who may avail themselves of the benifits which the institution promises to confer. We have not heard what took place then and there, and have to regret our inability to do more at present than give this imperfect outline of the proceedings The Natives have now on educational establishment according to their hearts desire, and sincerely do we hope that they will appreciate the intentions and liberality of Government of their behalf. Much of course will depend upon themselves, and this they were given to understand by both the Governor and Mr. Norton If they only comprehend the signs of the times it will be well; but if not, the thing will droop and die.

We reserve our Reporter's account of the affairs for Saturday.

CEYLON.

Arrival of the New Governo
(From the Govt. Gazette extraordinary April 6th)

Yesterday about ½ past 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Barque Simon Taylor anchored in the roads, having on board Lieutenant-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL K C B His excellency accompained by his family and Staff, landed 6 o'clock under a Salute of 17 guns, and was received on the beach by the Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Councils, the Archdeacon, the Civil and Military Servants of Government, and the principal Inhabitants—and thence proceeded through a line formed by the Troops in Garrison to the Queen's house.

The members of Council having then assembled, His Excellency produced Her Majesty's Commission under the great Seal of the United Kingdom appointing him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of these Settlements: as also a Commission under the great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty appointing His Excellency to be the Vice Admiral in the Settlements aforesaid.

His Excellency attended by the Chief Justice and other Officers of Government above mentioned, proceeded to the Esplanade where the Troops of the Garrison were assembled and the Commission as Governor and Commander-in-Chief was publicly read by the Colonial Secretary with the usual ceremonies.

His Excellency then returned to the Queen's house, attended as before, and in presence of the Councils took the usual Oath as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, after which the Oaths of Allegiance and Office were also administered to the Chief Justice.

This day at three o'clock P. M. the Member present of the Executive Councils took the usual Oaths.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL K. C. B. hath been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies; IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY PROCLAIMED that His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on the day of the date hereof assumed the said Office and took the Oaths prescribed; And all person are hereby required to take notice accordingly.

Colombo the 5th day of April 1841.

By His Excellency's Command.

ANSTRUTHER, *Col. Secretary.*

OBSERVER, APRIL 8.

Departure of the late Governor.

It having been announced that the late Governor would embark at ½ past 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the members of the Civil and Military Services, the other Gentlemen and a large concourse of the respectable inhabitants of Colombo assembled at the Library.

At the appointed hour the Right honorable STEWARD MACKENZIE, accompanied by His Excellency Sir COLLIN CAMPBELL and Major General Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOT left Queen's House, and was escorted by the gentlemen present through a line formed by the troops of the garrison to the Wharft where he embarked, under a salute of 17 guns, in the Governor's boat and was rowed to the Seaforth which lay in the Inner harbour, and immediately got under steam. He is accompanied by Miss. L. Mackenzie and Miss. Price, and will proceed in the Seaforth to Bombay, and thence, Overland, to the Ionian Isles.—It was realy very affecting to see our late excellent Governor bidding adieu to the large number of friends and and admirers that prowded down to shake hands with him as he stood for a few minutes in the boat before it pushed off; and as he left the wharf there was an attemt to give him a parting cheers. but the feelings of thoss around permitted them to utter only a mufflod sound Phich was followed by the general response—w"God bless Him.'

The Governor's personal Staff

The following Officers have been appointed to the personal Staff of His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K C. B, until further orders.

Lieutenant Authur Wellington Campbell, 14th Regiment, Assistant Military Secretary

Lieutenant the honorable Frances Villiers, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutinant General.

Lieutenant George Maclean, Royal Artillery Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

Lieutenant Arthur Wellington Campbell, 14th Regiment, Aide.de-Camp to the Governor

Sir Robert Arbuthnot has received official notification of his oppointment to the Staff of the Army in the Bengal Establishment, and that his Indian Pay and allowances will commence from the date of his resigning the command of the Forces in Ceylon.

Supreme Court.

Yesterday Mr. Justice CARE took the usual Oaths of of Allegience and Office as Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon. Mr. Justice STARK as second Puisne Justice, and the Hon ble ARTHUR BULLER Esq. as Queen's Advocate.

The Customary solutes were fired on the occasion.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, MARCH 10.

Reports from Rangoon during the week past, are to the effect that the posts for the new palace were erected on the 3d inst. There is a strange rumour of a human sacrifice being made on this occasion of laying the foundation of the new city and palace. The observance of such a sacrifice, it is true, is an ancient custom. Four persons are reported to be missing, and are supposed to have been made the victims of this most horrible rite. We understand that the mode of sacrificing the victims is to bury them alive and in a standing posture at the four corners of the walls of the city. Is it possible that the "enlightened prince," Tha-ya-wa-dee, has sanctioned the observance of so barbarous a ceremony!

Some disturbances are also supposed to have occurred at the north-eastern part of the Empire, as troops are being sent in that direction from the capital, but what the nature or extent of the affair may be, we are not accurately informed; if anything serious has transpired in that direction, it has probably originated in the discontent of some of the Shan tributaries.

European Intelligence.

COUNTERFEIT LABELS—INJUNCTION

[VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, Feb 22]—This was a case (Davis and others v. Bryant) in which an application was made upon notice for a special injunction, to restrain the defendant from using labels which were counterfeits of those used by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are Messrs. Hesketh, Davis and Co., the eminent oil and pickle dealers of Leadenhall-street, and the defendant is the superintendent of St. James's work-house. From the statement of the learned counsel, it appeared that the pickles of the plaintiffs having acquired considerable reputation in India, the defendant. who had a son there, had been in the habit for some time of sending articles to him, the bottles of which were labelled with an exact imitation of the bottles used by the plaintiffs. This was not discovered by the plaintiffs till a short time ago, and the manner of that discovery was rather singular. A note was sent to the plaintiffs from an engraver, stating that he thought it would be a great improvement if they would have the plate of their labels touched up a little, as it had become the worse for use. This communication surprised them, knowing that the party who had written to them was not the engraver whom they employed, and they immediately waited upon the engraver, when to their astonishment, they discovered that the plate was a spurious one, and that it had been sent to the engraver by the defendant. Upon this a remonstrance was sent to the defendant, but without effect, and the only course left open to the plaintiffs for the purpose of putting down this simple and modest use of their labels by the defendant was to apply to that court for the injunction. Notice had been given to the defendant of the application, but he had very wisely thought proper not to appear.—The Vice Chancellor, without the least hesitation, immediately granted the injuction.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

GREECE.

(From our Correspondent.)

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The success of this bank would appear to be placed beyond all doubt, from the fact of its having already been in operation, on a limited scale, upwards of four years, under an act of agreement, constituting it a *societe encommandite*, and during which period they shareholders have regularly received upwards of 12 per cent. per annum clear dividends on their investments This charter has only been obtained from King Otho after the most persevering and repeated efforts on the part of the conductors of the bank, but whose reasonable demands, aided by the general public voice, have at length, though so tardily been complied with. On the same day the King also signed another ordinance, authorising the formation of a bank at Athens, the proposed operation of which are to be confined to lending money on mortgages, or other actual securities. The Government states its wish to patronise such an undertaking, especially as it expects that its capital may be raised chiefly through Bavarian shareholders; but as yet nothing whatever has been done in the affair and many consider that it will never be organised. The 6th instant was the celibration of the anniversary of the landing of King Otho in Greece. On this occasion his Majesty created several generals, and made numerous appointments, the chief part of which are anything but satisfactory to those who are truly well wishers to this unfortunate country. There is no talk of the Crown Prince of Bavaria leaving this place at present; he is a very different peison from his brother the King, and his example may perhaps do the latter some good; but unfortunately he is apparently as ignorant as the rest of the Bavarians of the way in which Greece ought to be governed.

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BY A. WILLARD.

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tle manly impartiality which he has evinced in employing the Queen's and the Company's—nay even Shah Soojah's organized troops—in posts of honor and danger.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS.

DOST MAHMMED KHAN AND LORD AUCKLAND

(Colloquy the first)

DOST MAHOMMED.

And do I see before me here, in this place, the agent of all my sorrows and sufferings?

AUCKLAND.

The most unwilling agent.

DOST MAHOMMED.

Unwilling!—

AUCKLAND.

One who has sorrowed and suffered too, who has felt the pain that he has inflicted.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I have heard you ever spoken of as a mild and merciful man—I have heard, too, your character for justice. In our country men, who are just, have great honor, and a just ruler, in the hour of his trouble, will have many adherents; but this I see, that justice, though open-bosomed at home, goeth abroad in strange disguises, and I must ask, as one not fearing to excite your anger, how it is that the British ruler, so equitable at home, should in his dealings with stranger nations forget all principles of right, and the just man become a tyrant?

AUCKLAND.

In the conflict of nations man must suffer. It is hard to say why this man or that should be the victim of these national collisions, even as it is difficult to say why, when the elements are conflicting, one man's house or one man's vessel, should be struck by the lightning or driven by the waves, whilst all others escape uninjured. Yet we do not say that God is unjust for smiting the one and sparing the other.

DOST MAHOMMED.

The ways of God are inscrutable to us, but all that he doeth can be justify. In what God doeth there is nothing of self. When he causes desolation, he acts, though we know it not, to some wise end, and never looks to his own aggrandisement. The faithful follower of the Prophet acknowledges the wisdom of God in all things, although he be so e-stricken.

AUCKLAND

I was ever a peaceful man—my desires are all for peace. We cannot employ our time worse than in fighting with one another.

DOST MAHOMMED.

It is by the encouragement of such doctrines that your European nations have reached such heights of prosperity and civilization. In countries, which are always warring, there is no time for improvement. The Ruler, who is ever in his saddle, may increase, but cannot improve his country.

AUCKLAND.

Most true—and thinking of this, when I came hither, most fondly did I hope never to add one inch of country to our already overgrown possessions. For more than a century now have we been increasing our Empire, leaving ourselves not one hour in the twenty-four, for the carrying out of those national improvements, which, if not duly attempted, the ruler degenerates into the tyrant, and the Government, which, under God, has so strangely devolved upon us, becomes a great usurpation.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I have heard from others that such is character of your thoughts.

AUCKLAND.

They do me but justice when they say, that I have ever studied to preserve peace and to employ the time, which only peace affords, and such abilities as God has blessed me withal, in the improvement of this neglected country and the wretched people, by whom it is inhabited. I say wretched, because ignorant—because, in some measure oppressed; for there are other oppressions than those of a positive and active character. When I came hither I found a fine country, with its resources almost totally undeveloped, I found a country possessing much, but yielding little, and a people labouring much to but small purpose. I then gave myself up, as far as was in my power, for a Government such as this involves multifarious duties, to the amelioration of what I regarded as a pitiful condition of things. Providence favored my wishes for some time, and I began to hope that the period was fast coming, when a spirit of improvement would take the place of a spirit of aggrandizement, and the plough and the loom be used to better purpose than the sword and the bayonet. I then laboured sedulously, and not without some success, to raise the degraded people of this vast country, by showing them the riches which they possess, but know not how to use, and thus labouring it was with no ordinary sorrow that the truth broke in upon me, and I became conscious that for us Britons in India there is no halting place—that we must be ever crossing the confines of our Empire, and that every Minister, who takes upon himself the Government of this country, must be a War-Minister, whether he will or not.

DOST MAHOMMED.

Can it be otherwise? through war you first fixed yourself here, and through war only can you remain here. But why sacrifice me?

AUCKLAND.

A question not easy to answer.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I caused to be translated to me the manifesto which you put forth, when you were gathering your army together on the frontier. I was in no merry mood, but, by the Prophet, I laughed heartily. Perhaps, the fellow, who undertook to interpret, was no adept in your language—or perhaps these things are written only for the unimitrated, and you laughed yourself as you wrote. Allah! he must have had great command over himself, who could have forced his hand to write the words legibly—the pen must have wandered about the paper and traced grotesque characters upon it. Jubbar Khan, who is some what large around the loins, laughed as loudly as I did, but suffered more from it, for he does not easily get his breath again. We are to thinking seriously afterwards—but we had our laugh first.

AUCKLAND.

But wherefore all this merriment?

DOST MAHOMMED.

My linguist may have been but a sorry workman in translating the language of the Feringhee into his own proper tongue, but of a certainty, it pleased us much to hear you speak of the good faith and integrity of your old friend, the Maha Raja of the Punjaun, of my unreasonableness in asking back the territory, which he despoiled me of by force of arms and of the place which Soojah ool Moolk occupies in the hearts of his faithful people.

AUCKLAND.

Believe me that I had no wish to work an interference—when I turned my thoughts beyond the Indus, it was with a view to commerce, not to war.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I heard so—and yet, under your Government has a war been commenced, the end of which our children may see, if they be long-lived.

AUCKLAND.

Why did you listen to the Russian?

DOST MAHOMMED.

Why did I listen to the Russian? Of a certainty you well know why? Have I not told you, that not until my heart died within me despairingly, as I turned my eyes towards the British power, did I even design to cast a look upon Russian. What could I do? Day after day, month after month, and no friendly assurances, save those of mere idle compliments, came from those in whom I had trusted—whose amity I had hoped ever to possess' I looked again and again—but you sent me no assistance; you would not even promise to assist me. At my back was the Russian agent, assuring me of his sympathy and offering assistance—I wanted sympathy—I wanted assistance; but still I said "Allah is good, and, in His time, he will soften the heart of the British Ruler"—mortal hopes can not live for ever, unsustained and unencouraged—you would not hearken to my entreaties; no drop of rain fell to water the barren desert of my despair, and at last I ceased to look for it.

AUCKLAND.

You asked too much—your demands were unreasonable. We might, perhaps, have granted less.

DOST MAHOMMED.

Less? I asked but for mine own; what less could I have demanded? It would grate upon he ears of the British Ruler, should I declare in his presence, that the injustice, which has been perpetrated in this matter, has been born of Cowardice and nothing better. It is said that Cowardice is only known to the English people by name. Through the whole worldis English gallantry renowed, as something without a blot. Strange then, that they who are so brave in the field, should be such poltroons in the Council Chamber. May I never speak word again, if you did not sacrifice me because you feared, with a great fear, that infidel dog, Runjeet the Seikh.

AUCLAND.

You speak boldly!

DOST MAHOMMED.

And why not? you have done your worst upon me—what have I to fear? You called my demands unreasonable—were these demands made *now*, would you call them by such a name? You English change the tone of your principles, as change the form of your garments, every year. We simple Affghans can not comprehend you. When Soojah-ool-Moolk asked the soldier-ruler, who dwelt here before you, to aid him in the recovery of what he called *his* kingdom, the soldier-ruler answered that the English religiously abstained from interfering with the affairs of their neighbours. Your religion then wears one face this year, and wears another, in the next. But when Soojah asked, you had no objects of your own to further.

AUCKLAND.

Rather say that we had no foreign encroachments to guard against.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I smile when the English ruler talks of fhreign encroachments. But we will not touch the general question. Grant that you *had* these encroachments to guards against, Did I not wish you to aid me in guarding you against these very encroachments? I asked; but I asked in vain. Had you aided me I would have raised a barrier that fifty Persian armies should not have been able to surmount. It was your desire, so you said in that merry document, which nearly cost Jubbar Khan his life, to have a friendly power in Affghanistan. I would have been the friend of England; but what have you there now? Affghan nation hates Soojah Ool Moolk—you say they did not love *me*. It may be so—according to English nations, affghanistan *never* has enjoyed—perhaps, never will enjoy a ruler beloved by the people. Do not ask then, whether this king, or that king is beloved—but ask who has been the *least hated* by his people. The Affghans will not answer "Soojah Ool-Mook," perhaps they will say "Dost Mahommed"

AUCKLAND.

But we dreaded the effects of your intrigues.

DOST MAHOMMED.

If you had any intrigues of mine to dread, they were only those, to which you drove me. I tell you again that you have not raised a a friendly power in Affghanistan. If you desire a country to present a barrier against hostile encroachments, see that it is inhabited by a friendly people, the power is in the people—not in the ruler, unless the Ruler lives in the universal heart of the people. The present ruler, call him what you may, is not a friendly power. He is neither friendly, nor a power He hates you, and hated by the people. You are lavishing last sums of money upon the country, which you have taken from me, but have failed to place under Soojah's rule—you will have to lavish much more, before you have done your work—nay, you will lavish much more, and purchase, never do the work. Had you spent one tithe of it, in helping me to consolidate my empire, you would not have stood, as you stand now, wringing your hands in despair, as the utter ruin of your once-towering political hopes stares you in the face. I wanted but means to make myself beloved. You could have given me that, which would have rendered me the most popular and the most powerful monarch, who ever sate in the Bala-Hissar. There would then have been a barrier indeed against hostile aggressions. You have no burrier now.

AUCKLEND.

You can raise one.

DOST MAHOMMED.

I doubt in not. But when all ought to have been done, is sounds strange to hear you talk of doing.

AUCKLAND.

Our destinies are not in our own hands—we cannot foresee the issue of events.

DOST MAHOMMED.

True; but it is in this power of foresight, limited through it be, that the defference between a wise ruler and an unwise one over consists.

UUCKLAND

We thought we saw it clearly—but great impediments have risen up since the work was commenced—impediments, which were not dreamt of in the philosophies of the most farseeing.

DOST MAHOMMED.

In the East, the nations of Europe, and England above all the rest, are celebrated for heir skill in diplomacy. It is said that, by the wisdom of their political rules, even more than by the courage of their military commanders have conquests been achieved by them in the East, still greater than the victories of Sekunder. Surely, then your late enterprizes must have been obnoxious to God; for if they have been marked by human wisdom and foresight, human wisdom and foresight have been defeated by the will of God. In how much have you advanced, since you published the notable declaration, of which I have just spoken? You have made me a capture—true—you have removed the only man fitted to be the instrument of your salvation. The Persian was at the gate of Herat, when you first bestirred yourself—the Persian is at the gate of Herat *now* Two years ago, you said, that I was beckoning the invader to advance—*who* is beckoning to him now? There was safety for you then; the city itself resisted. The city will not resist now. The gate will be passed—and you with have to meet the contained armies of Shah and Yar Mahommed upon the road to Candahar—a road on every side of which are enemies, who hate the Feringhee dogs, with a great and exceeding hate. You might have escaped all this. Think you, that I should have wanted the friendly offices of Persia and Russia, if you would have given me your hand? No—but, in the fear of that accursed infidel, Runjeet Singh you rejected my friendship, and I was driven to seek foriegn assistance. Had you aided me, you might have laughed the persian to scorn, though the Russian but why? He his only famous at being defeated. It seems as though God had set a curse on him, and doomed him to endless failures. He his always worsted—even by this own slaves, or those whom he would fain have for his slaves. I have heard that Russian, has no coin—that every thing is done by promises, written on paper and called money. I am wise enough never to dreaded a nation, that has not abundance of coin. I have dreaded your moneybags even more than I have dreaded your bayonets—the moneybags, not the bayonets have brought me a captive down to Calcutta—ask Barnes sahib and he will tell you.

AUCKLAND.

It is useless to talk in this strain. For the past there is no help.

DOST MAHOMMED.

None—you must now look to the future—remember that I, your enemy, have told you that your only barrier against foreign agression is in the hearts of the Affghan people. As long as the Suddozye sits on the throne, there will be no peace for the nation—no safety for you. I retire. The English ruler has spoken kindly he has a tear for the unfortunate.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, APRIL 15.

We regreat to announce the death at Maulmain on the 5th February, of Lieutenant C. S. Sparrow of the 33d Regiment N. I. This casualty promotes Ensign A. N. Rich.

The detachment of the 39th Regiment N. I. proceeding to Singapoor per ship *Victoria* will lodge their arms in the Arsenal this morning preparatory to embarkation.

The 2d Regiment N. I. was reveiwed on the Island yesterday evening, we believe, by Brigadier J. Napier.

The opening of the *Madras university* took place yesterday, and to the Natives in particular, it was a scene of great interest and excitement. At an early hour, the move towords the College Hall might be observed Conveyances of all sorts and sizes, filled with natives, were making their way to the place of rendezvous, so that by the time the Governor made his appearance which was about half past eleven, the Hall and compound were crowded to excess. Shortly after this the Nobob and his suite were announced, whose arrival was greeted by a discharge of Artillery.

What with his Lordship and the Nobob with their respective retinues, the Commander and Chief and his the Presidency Staff. and the elite of Madras, it was indeed a gay, lively, and animated spectacle. After the Governor's address, the fundamental rules of the Institution were read, and then the report by the Secretary, which was followed by an able and vidid speech from the Advocate General. The meeting being dissolved, the parties made their way to the dwelling that has been fo some time engaged for the accommodation of the pupils who may avail themselves of the benifits which the institution promises to confer. We have not heard what took place then and there, and have to regret our inability to do more at present than give this imperfect outline of the proceedings The Natives have now on educational establishment according to their hearts desire, and sincerely do we hope that they will appreciate the intentions and liberality of Government of their behalf. Much of course will depend upon themselves, and this they were given to understands by both the Governor and Mr Norton If they only comprehend the signs of the times it will be well; but if not, the thing will droop and die.

We reserve our Reporter's account of the affairs for Saturday.

CEYLON.

Arrival of the New Governo

(From the Govt. Gazette extraordinary April 6th)

Yesterday about ½ past 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Barque Simon Taylor anchored in the roads, having on board Lieutinant-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL K C B His excellency accompained by his family and Staff, landed 6 o'clock under a Salute of 17 guns, and was received on the beach by the Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Councils, the Archdeacon, the Civil and Military Servants of Government, and the principal Inhabitants—and thence proceeded through a line formed by the Troops in Garrison to the Queen's house.

The members of Council having then assembled, His Excellency produced Her Majesty's Commission under the great Seal of the United Kingdom appointing him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of these Settlements: as also a Commission under the great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty appointing His Excellency to be the Vice Admiral in the Settlements aforesaid.

His Excellency attended by the Chief Justice and other Officers of Government above mentioned, proceeded to the Esplanade where the Troops of the Garrison were assembled and the Commission as Governor and Commander-in-Chief was publicly read by the Colonial Secretary with the usual ceremonies.

His Excellency then returned to the Queen's house, attended as before, and in presence of the Councils took the usual Oath as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, after which the Oaths of Allegiance and Office were also administered to the Chief Justice.

This day at three o'clock P. M. the Member present of the Executive Councils took the usual Oaths.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL K. C. B. hath been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies; IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY PROCLAIMED that His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on the day of the date hereof assumed the said Office and took the Oaths prescribed; And all person are hereby required to take notice accordingly.

Colombo the 5th day of April 1841.

By His Excellency's Command,

ANSTRUTHER, *Col. Secretary.*

OBSERVER, APRIL 8.

Departure of the late Governor.

It having been announced that the late Governor would embark at ½ past 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the members of the Civil and Military Services, the other Gentlemen and a large concourse of the respectable inhabitants of Colombo assembled at the Library.

At the appointed hour the Right honorable STEWARD MACKENZIE, accompanied by His Excellency Sir COLLIN CAMPBELL and Major General Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOT left Queen's House, and was escorted by the gentlemen present through a line formed by the troops of the garrison to the Wharft where he embarked, under a salute of 17 guns, in the Governor's boat and was rowed to the Sea. forth which lay in the Inner harbour, and immediately got under steam. He is accompanied by Miss. L. Mackenzie and Miss. Price, and will proceed in the Seaforth to Bombay, and thence, Overland, to the Ionian Isles.—It was realy very affecting to see our late excellent Governor bidding adieu to the large number of friends and and admirers that prowded down to shake hands with him as he stood for a few minutes in the boat before it pushed off; and as he left the wharf there was an attemt to give him a parting cheers. but the feelings of those around permitted them to utter only a muffled sound Phich was followed by the general response—w" God bless Him.';

The Governor's personal Staff

The following Officers have been appointed to the personal Staff of His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K C. B, until further orders.

Lieutenant Authur Wellington Campbell, 14th Regiment, Assistant Military Secretary

Lieutenant the honorable Frances Villiers, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutinant General.

Lieutenant George Maclean, Royal Artillery Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

Lieutenant Arthur Wellington Campbell, 14th Regiment, Aide.de-Camp to the Governor.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot has received official notification of his oppointment to the Staff of the Army in the Bengal Establishment, and that his Indian Pay and allowances will commence from the date of his resigning the command of the Forces in Ceylon.

Supreme Court.

Yesterday Mr. Justice CARE took the usual Oaths of of Allegience and Office as Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon. Mr. Justice STARK as second Puisne Justice, and the Hon ble ARTHUR BULLER Esq. as Queen's Advocate.

The Customary solutes were fired on the occasion.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, MARCH 10.

Reports from Rangoon during the week past, are to the effect that the posts for the new palace were erected on the 3d inst. There is a strange rumour of a human sacrifice being made on this occasion of laying the foundation of the new city and palace. The observance of such a sacrifice, it is true, is an ancient custom. Four persons are reported to be missing, and are supposed to have been made the victims of this most horrible rite. We understand that the mode of sacrificing the victims is to bury them alive and in a standing posture at the four corners of the walls of the city. Is it possible that the "enlightened prince," Tha-ya-wa-dee, has sanctioned the observance of so barbarous a ceremony!

Some disturbances are also supposed to have occurred at the north-eastern part of the Empire, as troops are being sent in that direction from the capital, but what the nature or extent of the affair may be, we are not accurately informed; if anything serious has transpired in that direction, it has probably originated in the discontent of some of the Shan tributaries.

European Intelligence.

COUNTERFEIT LABELS—INJUNCTION

[VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, Feb 22]—This was a case (Davis and others v. Bryant) in which an application was made upon notice for a special injunction, to restrain the defendant from using labels which were counterfeits of those used by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are Messrs. Hesketh, Davis and Co., the eminent oil and pickle dealers of Leadenhall-street, and the defendant is the superintendent of St. James's work-house. From the statement of the learned counsel, it appeared that the pickles of the plantiffs having acquired considerable reputation in India, the defendant, who had a son there, had been in the habit for some time of sending articles to him, the bottles of which were labelled with an exact imitation of the bottles used by the plaintiffs. This was not discovered by the plaintiffs till a short time ago, and the manner of that discovery was rather singular. A note was sent to the plaintiffs from an engraver, stating that he thought it would be a great improvement if they would have the plate of their labels touched up a little, as it had become the worse for use. This communication surprised them, knowing that the party who had written to them was not the engraver whom they employed, and they immediately waited upon the engraver, when to their astonishment, they discovered that the plate was a spurious one, and that it had been sent to the engraver by the defendant. Upon this a remonstrance was sent to the defendant, but without effect, and the only course left open to the plaintiffs for the purpose of putting down this simple and modest use of their labels by the defendant was to apply to that court for the injunction. Notice had been given to the defendant of the application, but he had very wisely thought proper not to appear.—The Vice Chancellor, without the least hesitation, immediately granted the injuction.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

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(From our Correspondent.)

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